"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,302. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 1.

An earthquake, accompanied with two severe shocks, passed under San Francisco. No great damage was done.

Peter Boetzkes, a well-known physician of Bensonhurst, acted as if insane yesterday morning and pointed his rifle at his family. Mrs. Boetzkes ran to the police station in her night clothes, and the doctor resisted the police with his revolvers. He was arraigned in the Coney Island Court and paroled in the care of his lawyer.

When the Clerk of the Session in the Rev. Dr. Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church read the judgment yesterday morning, suspending Herman Warszawiak, the converted Jewish missionary, from communion, the latter's wife interrupted with loud cries that her husband was innocent. She made such a scene that they were compelled to remove her from the church.

The celebration of Jubilee Week began with Accession Day in England by special services for the Queen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. At St. Paul's Cathedral, London, members of the royal family and special foreign envoys attended a similar service. At Westminster Abbey the Peers assembled and the Commoners celebrated Accession Day at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Besides the high mass at the Brompton Oratory, other services were held throughout England and in the Anglican churches on the Continent.

Page 2.

Walter Ngong Fong, a native of Kwang-Tung, China, and Miss Emma Ellen Howse, born of Stanford University, California, were wedded in Denver, Col., because the laws of California do not permit such a marriage.

Services were held in many churches yesterday to commemorate the sixtieth accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne. At Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan preached a sermon, eulogizing the Queen and giving a partial review of the progress made by Great Britain during her long reign.

Page 3.

Bishop McDonnell yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new Church of St. Dominic, in Oyster Bay. Three thousand persons witnessed the ceremonies.

The medal given annually to the best boy of the Boys' Brigade of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was presented yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Abbott to Wesley McArdle.

Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, attended the exercises at the unveiling of a picture in the Italian Church of Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompei, in Sullivan Street.

President Frank Moss of the Police Board addressed the congregation of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church last night on the influence of religious patriotism in city government.

The congregation of the Old Dutch Reformed Church in Norfolk Street held a farewell service yesterday, before giving up the building, which is to be torn down and replaced by a big tenement structure. Dr. Burrell preached the sermon. The church is moving up town, to East Sixty-eighth Street.

Episcopal clergymen are interested in discussing whether there shall be a reconsecration of Calvary, as a result of the suicide of an unknown woman there on June 12. There is precedent for such a ceremony in the Anglican Church, but nothing set down in the law of the Church in the United States in regard to such matters.

Page 4.

Members of the Van Horn & Ellison Drug Company of 120 Park Avenue had a business dispute over the right of its Vice President to sign and indorse checks. In consequence of this, Vice President Guy R. P. Ellison was arrested upon the complaint of the other officers of the company.

Page 5.

The Yale crews arrived at Poughkeepsie yesterday. The men of the 'Varsity crew present a fine appearance, weighing 122 pounds more than the Cornell men and about 40 pounds more than Harvard's eight.

Candidates for the Suburban were not put to their speed yesterday on the Sheepshead Bay track, and persons who went out to get a line on them for to-morrow's race were disappointed. Superintendent Frank Clark predicts there will be a fast track for the contest.

Page 7.

A fourteen-year-old girl, locked up in the home of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, while trying to escape last night, fell from a fourth-story fire-escape. She suffered bruises and a deep cut.

A census of the Seventh Regiment at the State Camp of Instruction yesterday showed a record-breaking attendance. Rain disturbed the church services and sent minister and congregation hurrying to shelter.

Four colored women were hurt, one, it is thought, fatally, in jumping from the windows of a burning house at 142 West Thirty-second Street. A man who entered to rescue inmates made a daring escape by the window shutters, but was badly burned.

The Progressive Democratic League at its meeting yesterday adopted an amendment over which there was some discussion. One of the delegates said that it pledged the league to Tammany Hall, and another said that the Knights of Labor would leave the league.

Page 10.

The expected raids at Coney Island did not occur. The crowd was large, but orderly, and there were no excise arrests.

Henry A. Robinson has prepared for the Department of Agriculture an extensive report on the system of local taxation as affecting farms.

The new station boat New York, built for the pilots, arrived in port yesterday and was inspected by many pilots and their friends. She is to have her official trial trip this afternoon.

T. M. McFarlaine has brought suit against the Metropolitan Railway Company for being forcibly ejected from a Broadway car because he refused to pay the conductor a second fare.

A trolley car of the Gates Avenue line, at Knickerbocker Avenue, in Brooklyn, yesterday, ran into a light wagon in which Martin Timm was driving his three children. All four were thrown out and more or less badly hurt.

In Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday the rector, Dr. J. H. Darlington, appealed to his congregation to aid in the establishment of small parks. He said the existing parks are too far from the poorer residence quarters.

John W. Gilvey, an inmate of the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital, had a quarrel with William Reilly in the hospital, and later was found dead in bed. Coroners' Physician Schultz held an autopsy and found that Gilvey had died of heart failure.

There was little change in the situation yesterday regarding the enforcement of the excise law. State Commissioner Lyman has appointed a referee to take testimony for and against the alleged clubs, and he will make a report within twenty-five days.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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STEAMER BURNED AT HER DOCK.

Big Ferryboat Catches Fire and Is Scuttled at Prescott.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 20.—The big ferry steamer International of the Canadian Pacific Car and Passenger Transfer Company was burned this morning at its dock in Prescott. The fire started near the boilers, and the boat was a mass of flames when discovered. To save it the steamer was scuttled and sunk in about sixteen feet of water. The final extent of the damages cannot be learned until the boat is raised, but it will foot up several thousand dollars. A burning timber fell foul of the whistle valve, causing a prolonged shriek that aroused the inhabitants of both this city and Prescott.

SCENE IN A CHURCH

Mrs. Warszawiak Defended Her Husband from Charges Made Against Him by the Session.

IT WAS IN DR. HALL'S EDIFICE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

The Clerk of the Session Read the Judgment of His Suspension and the Woman Interrupted with Cries that He Was Innocent.

Nearly 1,000 worshippers at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church were stirred by a scene during the hours of devotion yesterday morning that will long linger in their memories and the like of which is seldom seen in a courtroom, let alone a church. It occurred immediately after the devotional exercises, when S. B. Brownell, the clerk of the session of that church, mounted the pulpit and read the judgment of the body he represented, suspending Herman Warszawiak, the converted Jewish missionary, from the communion of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

He had barely uttered the last syllable of the verdict, and the congregation had barely had time to realize the import of the announcement, when Mrs. Warszawiak, the wife of the expelled man, jumped to her feet, her face deathly pale and her whole frame trembling with emotion, and shouted in a voice so shrill and penetrating that it could be heard nearly a block away: "It is false! The charges against my husband are not true! He is an innocent man! It is all false!"

The Wife's Grief.

Mr. Brownell, though taken by surprise, recovered himself sufficiently to whisper, "Silence! silence!" and several ladies near the excited woman begged her to keep quiet, but their admonitions seemed to arouse her still more. "I cannot keep silent! My heart is breaking! My poor, poor husband!" she shouted again and again. "It is a shameful slander! It is not true!" she kept on, raising her voice with each successive ejaculation. All efforts to quiet her seemed futile, and at last two officers of the church, William Collier and Richard Burton, came up and almost bodily carried her from the church. She made no resistance, but seemed dazed and completely overcome. Her eyes were staring into seeming vacancy, and as she was half led, half carried, through the aisles, she murmured continuously: "My poor husband! My poor husband!"

The scene created a profound impression. While there was little if any confusion, everybody in the church was visibly affected. The affair came like a thunderbolt on the hush and quiet of a morning service. A number of women in the rear pews left the church and hurried away, evidently fearing another scene. Two women, however, followed Mrs. Warszawiak. The unfortunate woman had up to that moment not shed a tear, but once out on the sidewalk, she gave way completely and sobbed as though her heart would break. She almost fainted, but the two women who had followed her supported her and took her to Sixth Avenue, where she was placed on board a car for her home in St. Mark's Place.

The Choir Sang a Hymn.

In the meantime the members in the church had recovered their composure to a certain extent. The Rev. Dr. Pritchard, who occupied the pulpit in place of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, as soon as he saw Mrs. Warszwiak outside of the portals of the church, announced a hymn, and the choir drowned the mutterings that were audible throughout the church a moment before. He had intended to make an announcement of a social nature at the time, but, as he explained afterward, it was a moment when any levity could not be thought of, and he counted on a hymn to pacify the feelings of the congregation before him.

Dr. Hall was not present at the morning services. He was occupying the pulpit of Dr. Pritchard, at Alexander Chapel. There were two reasons assigned for his absence from his pulpit. His grandson, the nine-year-old son of Dr. William A. Wheelock, had died the day before after a lingering illness, and it was also said that the venerable preacher did not care to listen to the severe judgment that was to be pronounced upon the man whose cause he had so fervently espoused for several years, before the assembled congregation.

A member of the church said that the scene was not altogether unexpected, and the unwillingness of Dr. Hall to face any such ordeal was also a cause for his absence. As a matter of fact, there were several policemen stationed in close proximity to the church, and every little while one would pass by the church and peer in. As it turned out, the presence of the police was not necessary. Mr. Warszawiak was not present, although it was expected that he would be.

The Judgment Against Him.

The judgment pronounced by the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church against Herman Warszawiak is as follows:

"The Session having deliberately considered the testimony in the case of Herman Warszawiak, a member of this church, charged by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America with immoral conduct, as set out in two charges supported by sundry specifications, and having listened to the testimony, arguments, and explanations which have been offered, as well by the accused as by the Committee of Prosecution, does judge and decide that the charges have been proved, and that the said Herman Warszawiak is guilty of immoral conduct charged upon him.

"And the Session does further judge and determine that the said Herman Warszawiak ought to be and he hereby is suspended from the communion of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church."

The Charges Made.

The charges upon which this judgment was rendered are that Herman Warszawiak has been guilty of immoral conduct during the months of January and February at different times and on different dates. For each date a separate specification is made, the first one reading as follows:

"That while the said Herman Warszawiak was a member of this church and was engaged in missionary work in the City of New York among the Jews, and was appealing to and making collections from the Christian public for aid and assistance in carrying on his said missionary work, and on or about the 10th daiy of November, 1896, made application to the Presbytery of the City of New York to take him under its care as a candidate for the Gospel ministry, and after the Presbytery, at its meeting of Dec. 14, 1896, had refused to grant his application, upon the report of a committee of Presbytery, and had at its meeting of Jan. 11, 1897, rescinded its said refusal to grant such request, and had referred the report of its committee to this session for proper consideration and report; and the said application to take the said Herman Warsawiazk under the care of the Presbytery at the meeting of Feb. 8, 1897, having been postponed until the March meeting of Presbytery, on the 8th of March, 1897; and the matter of the application to be taken under the care of the Presbytery having then been taken up by the Presbytery, and the said Herman Warszawiak having attended and been heard by Presbytery in open meeting in support of said application, and having presented by Moderator a certificate by the Clerk of Session that he was a member of this church in regular standing, and made oral application to Presbytery thereon to grant his said application whereby he affirmed that he was a fit and suitable person to exercise the Gospel ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and that he was a person of good moral character, when, in point of fact, his moral character was not good, and he was not a fit and suitable person to exercise the Gospel ministry, but had been, while his said application to Presbytery was pending therein, engaged in the practice of gambling and frequenting public gambling resorts, and gambled, and concealed those facts from Presbytery, intending thereby to deceive the Presbytery into granting his said aplication.

Accused of Gambling.

"That while said application to the Presbytery was pending, as aforesaid, said Herman Warszawiak frequented a public gambling house and poolroom sometimes called "The Hoffman House," at Weehawken, N. J., on the 9th, 10th, 22d, and 23d days of February, 1897; at said place gambled and played a game called roulette, and won and lost money in such game on each of said days at said place. That when he was asked about the said gambling house and the gambling therein carried on, he denied all knowledge thereof, but subsequently admitted that he had gambled and won and lost money at said gambling house on said days or some of them.

"That the witnesses to prove the said charge and specifications are the following, to wit: Ernest Richter, Anthony Comstock, George E. Oram, Joseph B. McManus, and Lawrence Rogers, the Rev. Dr. George F. W. Birch, Stated Clerk of Presbytery; the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, William Campbell, Robert Beggs, William Waddell, and Constant A. Andrews, President of the United States Savings Bank."

There are five such specifications setting forth that Warszawiak had practiced gambling, which were substantiated, and a sixth alleged to have occurred on March 8, 1897, what was not substantiated. It was on these charges that the judgment was found and rendered.

At the close of yesterday's services Dr. Pritchard said to the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "This is indeed a sad affair, and no one will ever know how I felt about it. I am glad it is over, and that the scene was not worse than it really was. I cannot help sympathizing with the poor woman in the hour of her affliction." Dr. Pritchard declined to say anything relative to the action of the session. "The judgment pronounced this morning," he said, "practically ends the matter, and there is nothing more to be said about it."

Dr. Hall Believes Him Innocent.

Dr. Hall was seen at his home last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He had not heard of the scene which took place in the church during his absence, except in a vague way. He refused to make any statement in reference to the Warszawiak case, beyond saying that he still held to his belief, expressed at the meeting of the session, that Warszawiak was not guilty of the charges made against him, notwithstanding the evidence.

Mr. Warszawiak could not be seen last night.

For several years Herman Warszawiak has been doing missionary work among the Jews of the lower east side in this city. While not an ordained minister of the Gospel, he has been preaching to assemblies in his mission house on the corner of Grand and Attorney streets. He was aided in his work by subscriptions, which he solicited from all parts of the world, making periodical tours both in the United States and Europe for the purpose of collecting funds. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, to whom Warszawiak was introduced by letters from several prominent ministers in Scotland and England several years ago, took him under his wing and aided him in his work.

His Application to the Presbytery.

Last November Warszawiak, through Dr. Hall, made application to the Presbytery of New York to take him under its care as a candidate for minister of the Gospel, but the Presbytery, at its December meeting, refused to grant his request, in consequence of certain charges of immorality having been brought against him. This action called forth a protest from about 100 converted Jews, who requested the Presbytery to reconsider its action. Accordingly, at its January meeting the refusal was rescinded, and the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Warszawiak and his fitness for the ministry was referred to the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

After a series of delays, from one meeting to the next, Dr. Hall, on March 20, decided to withdraw Warszawiak's application, then before the Presbytery, thus ending the sharp controversy that had arisen between the members who were for and against the applicant. The investigation carried on by the session of Dr. Hall's church was continued, however, with the result that on June 10 last judgment was pronounced, declaring the charges against Warszawiak true, and expelling him from the church. It was the reading of the judgment before the congregation yesterday that culminated in the sensational scene.

AFTER ROCKY MOUNTAIN VIEWS.

Profs. Bickmore and Elmendorf Have Arrived in Denver.

DENVER, Col., June 20.—Prof. Albert S. Bickmore and Prof. D. L. Elmendorf, connected with the Department of Public Instruction of the Museum of Natural History of New York, arrived here last night. They will leave in a day or two for a tour of the Rocky Mountains and the West, for the purpose of securing photographic views, which are to be used in giving illustrated lectures in the schools of New York.

Prof. Bickmore said to-day: "So popular have these lectures become that they are now repeated in every city of New York having a population of more than 5,000 people, and last year these lectures reached 1,000,000 persons."

AN INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

Iron Works in the Monongahela Valley Busy Again.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—An industrial revival along the Monongahela Valley has started, and prospects are brighter than for months past.

Both the Edgar Thomson and the Homestead Steel Works resumed this evening, all departments running full. The Duquesne Steel Works, which have been manufacturing billets, commenced to-night on rails. Enough orders are on hand to keep these plants working the greater part of the year.

At Braddock the Pittsburg and the Rankin Wire Works are in full operation.

The Duquesne Forge is on full time for the first time in two years.

At McKeesport the National Tube Works put in operation additional departments to-day, and the Dewees Wood Company is reported as likely to start up in a few days.

FOUGHT FOR HIS CHILDREN.

Joseph Melenski Tries to Save Five in an East Buffalo Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20.—Fire last night partly destroyed the home of Joseph Melenski, in East Buffalo. Melenski was awakened about midnight by the cries of his children, and, running to a bedroom in which five of them were sleeping, found the beds and furniture in flames.

Melenski carried the children into the yard and then an alarm was turned in. All of the children were frightfully burned. Sophia, aged ten, died in the Fitch Hospital at 9 o'clock this morning. Mary, age twelve; Bronislowa, five years old; Veronica, three years old, and Cecelia, age eight, are lying in cots at the hospital, and the attending physicians say there is little chance for their recovery. They are all badly burned about the head, body, and arms. Melenski is also in the hospital, his arms and face being fearfully burned in the attempt to save his children. The property loss was trifling.

Pennsylvania's Deficit $3,500,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 20.—Deputy Attorney General Elkin gave out a statement to-night on the condition of the State finances, in which he shows that there is a deficit of $3,500,000 in the State Treasury. Mr. Elkin says the Legislature for several years has appropriated more money than the net revenues received by the State.

TRIED TO SHOOT HIS WIFE

Dr. Boetzkes of Bensonhurst, Seized by Strange Frenzy, Aims a Rifle at His Family.

RESISTS POLICE WITH PISTOLS

Mrs. Boetzkes in Her Night Clothes Ran to the Station House for Help —The Doctor Was Arrested and Paroled for Examination.

Dr. Peter A. E. Boetzkes, a physician at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea and socially well known there, threw the settlement into a fever of excitement early yesterday morning by making two attempts to murder his family with a rifle.

Dr. Boetzkes's house, on the corner of Twenty-second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, is surrounded by spacious lawns and gardens, and is one of the show places at the resort, and he is reputed to be wealthy. His family consists of his wife, Helen, two daughters, Clara and Anna, and two sons, Harry and Walter.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Boetzkes rushed into the Bath Beach Police Station and cried excitedly to Sergt. Isaac Frank, who was on duty there: "Send the police. Dr. Boetzkes is trying to murder us with his rifle!"

Sergt. Frank saw the woman was almost crazed with fright and was on the verge of hysterics, but he immediately sent Roundsman Curley and Patrolman Becker to the Boetzkes' home, while he took Mrs. Boetzkes into his office. When she became calmer she told him her husband and the family had retired at midnight. The doctor's room adjoins hers.

A little before 4 o'clock they were all awakened by unearthly and piercing screams from his room. She jumped from bed and ran into the hall, where she found her sons and daughters. They knocked on Dr. Boetzkes's door, but received no response. When they knocked again Dr. Boetzkes threw open the door, and Mrs. Boetzkes saw him standing in the middle of his room pointing his rifle at her head.

His eyes were rolling and glassy, and his face was haggard and drawn. She was frightened, and ran to the station house. By this time the policemen had returned and reported that all was quiet at the house, they escorted Mrs. Boetzkes home.

Three hours later Walter Boetzkes ran into the station house and told Sergt. Frank his father was raging again. Sergt. Lutz and Policemen Wood and Foley hurried to the house. They found Dr. Boetzkes clad only in a pair of trousers and an undershirt, standing on the lawn in front of his house. His thoroughly frightened family were huddled together on the front piazza. Dr. Boetzkes had two revolvers in addition to his rifle. As the policemen approached he threw up his rifle, pointing it at Sergt. Lutz, and cried:

"If you come a step nearer I'll blow your head off."

The policemen parleyed with him as they slowly closed in on him. When they were near enough they all three sprang on him. He resisted the onslaught with all his strength, and in the struggle the rifle was broken in three pieces. Then he shook himself free and fired one of his revolvers point blank at the policemen. The ball cut a hole through the right leg of Wood's trousers without doing any further damage.

The maniac—he was crazy for the time—was at last subdued, the sound of the exploding pistol having apparently startled him into a realization of his position. A patrol wagon was summoned and he was taken to the Bath Beach station. There are no cells there, and as he seemed to be getting violent, he was removed to the Coney Island station and put in a straitjacket.

At the Coney Island Police Station at 10 o'clock he was arraigned before Justice Nostrand on two charges of assault—felonious assault and assault on a police officer.

Lawyer Felix McClosky explained to the Justice that Dr. Boetzkes was ill and not responsible for his actions. He promised to see that no harm came to him and Justice Nostrand paroled him in his counsel's care, setting the examination for to-morrow.

Justice Nostrand said Dr. Boetzkes appeared to him to be laboring under a severe mental strain, and there was a look of insanity in his eyes. Mrs. Boetzkes said her husband had been suffering for some time with a severe cold and had been taking stimulants. She said he was not intoxicated when he made the attack on his family, and she could not account for his conduct.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WOODFORD.

London Chronicle's Washington Correspondent Reiterates His Statement.

LONDON, June 21.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle reiterates to-day his previous statement as to the alleged instructions given by President McKinley to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Minister of the United States to Spain, and adds:

"Spain will be permitted to exercise merely a titular sovereignty over Cuba. She will be compelled to withdraw her troops and to permit the Cubans to make their own laws, to raise their own revenue, and to control their own expenditure.

President McKinley believes that Cuba must ultimately be annexed to the United States. The withdrawal of the Spanish troops will lead to a repetition of the Hawaiian incident."

SAYS MRS. CAMDEN IS INNOCENT.

Gov. Atkinson of West Virgina Defends the Woman He Is to Marry.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 20.—Gov. Atkinson talked freely to-day concerning the charges against Mrs. Myra Camden, the woman he is engaged to marry. He says he is fully cognizant of all the facts connected with the indictment lodged by the Gilmer County Grand Jury against Mrs. Camden for forgery, and that he is thoroughly warranted in saying that there are no grounds whatever to sustain the charges.

He further says that the whole affair is the result of an attempt on the part of some of the heirs of Mrs. Camden's late husband to harass her, and that one of these heirs has recently made open threats that she should never marry the Governor.

The Governor says emphatically that the marriage will take place.

AN ALLEGED PASS FORGER.

Arrest in Chicago of Edward Beach, Said to be Head of a Gang.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Edward Beach was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House after he had made a desperate attempt to escape. He is said to be the leader of a gang of pass forgers, which has operated all over the country.

It is alleged he has forged the names of Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad, and of the General Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railway. He is credited with having issued bogus passes over nearly every railroad which enters Chicago, in addition to the Eastern railroads. The Santa Fé system has also suffered extensively.

The chief capital in Beach's enterprise was his similarity in appearance to the General Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railway. By representing himself as that railroad official the prisoner is said to have duped many General Passenger Agents.

Beach protests that he is innocent, but the police laugh at his protestations.

Condition of Collector Kilbreth.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 20.—The condition of Collector Kilbreth remains about the same. Last night was a poor one, but he rallied to-day.

JOHN HANEY, NEWLY RICH

Section Boss on the Wisconsin Central Railway Inherits a Fortune of $150,000.

HE WILL STICK TO HIS WORK

Purposes, However, to Take a Vacation and Travel Over the Country in a Special Train—Has Made Up His Party.

DULUTH, Minn., June 20.—John Haney, a section boss on the Wisconsin Central Railway, who is known along the road by the name "Little Humphy," was made rich a few days ago by the bequest of a miserly old uncle, who died in Philadelphia after willing to his far-away nephew the bulk of an estate valued at $150,000.

When Haney, who by the way is about twenty-two years old, received a telegram announcing his good fortune he jumped several feet into the air and ran like a deer to tell the grand news to his wife. The comely little woman of the section house was incredulous at first, but two days later a copy of the will came along.

After reading the will Haney sent a telegram to the roadmaster asking that official to relieve him at once. He soon reconsidered the action, and sent another message canceling the first.

"I'll stay where I am," he said to the telegraph operator. "I'll be the richest section boss in the world, but I'm goin' to ask the roadmaster for leave of absence, and I'll take a run around the country."

The next day he visited an official of the road and asked for a private train in which to "tour" the country.

"I don't care what she costs, so long as it don't bust me," said Haney. "I think we'd want about two of them Pullmans, and maybe a baggage car."

The arrangements were made, and Haney at once invited fifty of his friends to go on the proposed excursion.

He says the train is to start not later than July 5, and that it will go direct to Philadelphia. Then, if the expense does not run up too heavy, a run will be made out to the Pacific coast, and thence back home.

A band has been engaged to furnish music for the excursionists. On one of the cars a banner will be displayed inscribed, "John Haney, the richest section boss in the world."

TO EVACUATE THESSALY.

Kaiser Is Said to Have Requested the Sultan to Do So—Conflict in Crete.

ATHENS, June 20.—It is reported here that the Emperor William has sent a telegram to the Sultan, requesting him to take measures for the speedy evacuation of Thessaly. There is no indication that any settlement has yet been reached in the peace negotiations.

There was a conflict yesterday at Hierapetra, Island of Crete, between the insurgents and the inhabitants of the town, and an Italian gunboat fired two shots into the town.

FEARS AMERICA'S HAND.

The Kaiser, According to The London Times, Has Anxiety as to Europe's Future.

LONDON, June 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times reports a conversation affecting to represent the views of the Emperor William, in the course of which, speaking of his anxiety as to the future of Europe, he says that he does not fear Chinese ambition or the Anarchists. But he does fear the expansion of one of the great powers, and the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Old World.

This according to The Times's correspondent, is the reason why the Kaiser does not allow himself to be drawn into the ambitious conceptions too readily imputed to him by those desiring to disturb Europe on the pretext of wishing to prevent him from disturbing it.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Great Damage to Property in Hollister and Gilroy—San Francisco Rocked.

HOLLISTER, Cal., June 20.—Shortly after noon to-day the most severe earthquake shock since 1868 did many thousand dollars' damage to buildings and their contents. No casualties occurred, though many narrow escapes are reported.

Every brick building in town has suffered. In the Court House the walls and ceiling lost most of their plastering.

Immediately after the earthquake a firewall of the McMahon House fell upon the adjoining buildings.

Hundreds of window panes were cracked and broken, and in some instances entire window sashes were thrown into the street from the second stories of buildings.

GILROY, Cal., June 20.—The heaviest earthquake ever felt here lasted only a few seconds to-day, but did much damage. Numerous chimneys were toppled over, house walls cracked, every plate-glass store window was shattered, and there was a general wreckage of bottles and shelfware in houses and stores. People rushed out of their homes in terror.

In some houses, blinds were wrenched from the hangings. An unusual scene of petty destruction is presented in nearly every house and store in town.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Two sharp and severe shocks of earthquake were felt here to-day, the official time of the first, as taken by the United States Weather Bureau, being 12:14:04. It was followed almost immediately by a second shock. The vibrations were from west to east. Clocks were stopped, suspended lamps and decorations were broken in some places, but no great damage is reported. The shocks were the most severe experienced here for many years. The earthquake was general throughout the State.

STORMS IN THE SOUTH.

Damage by Wind and Water in Several States.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 20.—Reports from Upper East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia, and Western North Carolina indicate severe storms during Saturday night and Sunday.

A cloudburst just across the State line near Bristol did considerable damage. It has delayed trains on the Southern Road. The Washington and New Orleans vestibule train is being held at Bristol on account of a trestle washing away.

Throughout Upper East Tennessee there has been a general storm, with hard winds doing damage to growing corn. Beaver Creek, which carried the water of the cloud burst, is swollen like a river. Several citizens have vacated their house.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 20.—A tornado to-day wrecked several houses and did much damage to growing crops. Considerable damage also was done to the small crafts lying at anchor in the James River.

Killed by a Pitched Ball.

SARATOGA, June 20.—Austin Smith, aged nineteen, the son of James Smith of Sandy Hill, was killed this afternoon while playing baseball. Smith was at bat. A curved ball struck him under the ear.

Alfred Austin's Poem.

Poet Laureate Sings the Praises of the Queen and Her Reign in Thirty Stanzas.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times to-morrow will contain Alfred Austin's poem on the diamond jubilee. It is entitled "Victoria," and is in thirty stanzas.

The Poet Laureate begins by describing how, when "they placed a crown upon her fair young brow,"

"Silent she gazed as one who doth not know
The meaning of a message. When she broke
The hush of awe around her, 'twas as though
Her soul that spoke:

"'With this dread summons, since 'tis heaven's decree,
I would not palter even if I could;
But being a woman only, I can be
Not great, but good.
"I cannot don the breastplate and the helm,
To my weak waist the sword I cannot gird,
Nor in the discords that distract a realm
Be seen or heard.

"But in my people's wisdom will I share;
And in their valor play a helpful part,
Lending them still in all they do or dare
My woman's heart.

* * * * * * * *

"Never be broken long as I shall reign
The solemn covenant 'twixt them and me,
To keep this kingdom, moated by the main,
Loyal, yet free."

The poet laureate refers to her "Princely helpmate, scorner of wrong and lover of the right," and continues in the eighteenth stanza of the poem:

"So when the storm of wrath arose that drave
Scared rulers from their realms, her throne, deep laid
In liberty and trust, calm shelter gave
To Kings dismayed."

The poem then tells of her sorrow at her husband's death, but how "I am nuptialed to my people above and their deathless will," and concludes, from the twenty-fourth stanza, as follows:

"Then to wirds yet wider was unfurled
The flag that tyrants never could enslave,
Till its strong wisdom governed half the world
And all the wave.

"And panoplied alike for war or peace,
Victoria's England furroweth still the foam,
To harvest empire wiser than was Greece,
Wider than Rome.

"Therefore, with glowing hearts and proud, glad tears,
The children of her island realm to-day
Recall her sixty venerable years
Of virtuous sway.

Now, too, from where St. Lawrence winds adown
'Twixt forests felled and plains that feel the plow,
And Ganges jewels the imperial crown
That girds her brow;

From Afric's cape, where royal watch dogs bark,
And Britain's sceptre ne'er shall be withdrawn;
And that young continent that greets the dark
When we the dawn;

From steel-capped promontories, stern and strong,
And lone isles mounting guard upon the main,
Hither her subjects wend to hail her long, long,
Resplendent reign.

And ever, when mid-June musk roses blow, blow,
Our race will celebrate Victoria's name,
And even England's greatness gain a glow
From our pure fame.

POSSE HUNTING A NEGRO.

He Murdered an Aged Merchant of Burnt Corn, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 20.—At Burnt Corn, Monroe County, late last night, George Bradley, colored, called at the house of Richard Rumbley, an aged merchant, and persuaded him to go to the store with him, saying he wished to buy sardines and crackers, and square an old account.

Arrived at the store the goods were handed the negro and he paid for them, but immediately turned on Mr. Rumbley and demanded all the money he had. Mr. Rumbley attempted to reach a loaded shotgun behind the counter.

The negro intercepted him, and, jumping on the old man, nearly severed his jugular vein with a knife.

Mr. Rumbley mgally broke loose and ran to a neighbor's house, where he told the tale and then died.

A posse was formed at once. It is in pursuit of the negro, who will undoubtedly be lynched if caught

St. Louis Poolrooms May Be Closed.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The St. Louis poolrooms, which for the last six months have enjoyed entire immunity from police interference, will, it is expected, be closed tomorrow by the operation of the Missouri breeders' law, which goes into effect at sunrise. As there appears to be some doubt concerning the constitutionality of the law, Col. E. Ullman will keep his book open in the expectation of being raided and making a test case. All other poolrooms will close.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the St. Lawrence Valley has moved to Maine, increasing slightly in intensity. A second storm appears to be developing in the South Atlantic States. The pressure is low to the north of Montana.

An area of high pressure is central over Newfoundland. A second high area has moved from Manitoba to Wisconsin. The pressure is high off the Middle Pacific coast. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States and in the Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio, Middle, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, has risen in the extreme Northwest, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. Showers, followed by clearing weather, in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	68	60	67
6 A. M.	68	60	69
9 A. M.	73	63	71
12 M.	81	68	78
4 P. M.	80	70	76
6 P. M.	81	70	76
9 P. M.	78	64	69
12 P. M.	77	60	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¼
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1896	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

JUBILEE WEEK BEGINS

The Queen Renders Thanks at Windsor in Simple but Impressive Service.

CELEBRATION OF ACCESSION DAY IN ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Gathering of the Commons and Peers of the Realm at Westminster—High Mass Celebrated Before Roman Catholics at the Brompton Oratory—Other Ceremonies.

LONDON, June 20.—Queen Victoria began the celebration of her jubilee to-day, as was befitting her entire career, before the altar of her faith, while throughout London, the United Kingdom and the Empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the Established Church of England were held services similar to those at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where her Majesty paid her devotions and offered solemn thanksgiving.

The announcement that the services at St. George's Chapel would be private and for the members of the royal family prevented the gathering of a large crowd. The scene was most impressive, and the service very simple. Her Majesty sat in the Chair of State immediately in front of the communion rail and just beside the brass plate whose inscription designates the spot which was the temporary place of interment of the Prince Consort.

The ladies and gentlemen who are the Grand Officers of the Queen's Household entered first, followed by the Military Knights of Windsor in the full costume of cocked hats and scarlet coats. The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rosebery occupied their stalls as Knights of the Garter. The rest of the choir was empty, the seats of the royal family being near the Queen's.

The Dean of Windsor, wearing the insignia of Chaplain of the Order of the Garter, officiated, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Barry and several canons.

The Queen Enters the Chapel.

Punctually at 11 o'clock, amid the soft strains of an organ voluntary the Queen arrived from the cloisters at the entrance. Assisted by her Indian attendant, she walked slowly to the chair of state, the congregation standing. She was dressed all in black, except for a white tuft in her bonnet. The Empress Frederick of Germany, attired in deep black, took the seat at the right of the Queen, while the Duke of Connaught, wearing his Windsor uniform, seated himself at her left. The others grouped themselves closely behind and looked very much like a simple family of worshippers. Among them were the Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Princess Henry, Prince Christian and Princess Christian, with their children, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess.

Ordinary morning prayers began with a short exhortation from First Timothy, and the suffrages after the creed contained these sentences:

Priest—O Lord, save the Queen.
Answer—Who putteth her trust in Thee.
Priest—Send her help from Thy holy place.
Answer—And evermore mightily defend her.
Priest—Let her enemies have no advantage over her.
Answer—Let not the wicked approach to hurt her.

Orisons for the Royal Family.

After the first collect a special collect was read, and instead of the usual prayer for the Queen and royal family two special prayers were substituted containing the following:

"Almighty God, who rulest over all the kingdoms of the world and disposeth of them according to Thy good pleasure; we yield Thee unfeigned thanks, for that Thou wast pleased to place Thy servant, our sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, upon the throne of this realm. Let Thy wisdom be her guide, and let

followed, receiving a similar token of affection on bended knee. In many cases the recipient was kissed several times.

The Queen was profoundly moved, and the tears rolled down her cheeks. At last, and evidently with great reluctance, she beckoned her Indian attendant, and, leaning on his arm, passed slowly out of the chapel, the entire congregation standing, the soft light falling through the multi-colored windows, and the exquisite strains of the organ rising and swelling beneath the gothic bannered roof. It was a scene never to be forgotten, and thrilled all present with strong emotions.

AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Lord Bishop of London Conducts Service Before Royalties and Foreign Envoys.

LONDON, June 20.—There were two services at St. Paul's Cathedral at 11 A. M. and at 3 P. M.

Immense crowds filled all the approaches to the cathedral at the morning services, anxious to catch a glimpse of the royalties and distinguished personages who were announced to be present, including all the Protestant envoys. The first to arrive and to be recognized with the greatest interest were the Archbishop of Finland, in purple and black vestments, accompanied by two deacons, and Gen. Kirreef, in full uniform. Then followed Chang Ying Huan, the Chinese envoy, in gorgeous Celestial garments. He was escorted to the choir, where were seated also the envoys of the United States, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, and Hawaii. Whitelaw Reid, with Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Ogden Mills, Creighton Webb, Capt. Maus, and Capt. Macauley came in royal carriages.

Under the dome and behind the richly crimsoned royal pews were the Peers and Peeresses in full robes, the foreign envoys, and five Colonial Premiers, with their families. Others seated in this portion of the edifice were the special delegations from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy of Art, and the Royal Academy of Music, the Presidents of the principal hospitals and colleges in London, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, and two hundred Queen's counsel in their wigs and gowns.

Just before 11 o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Dean of the Cathedral, with the cathedral clergy and choir, proceeded to the west door to receive the members of the royal family. The aisle was lined with a guard of honor, consisting of the medical staff corps, in view of the fact that it was hospital Sunday.

Members of the Royal Family Arrive.

The members of the royal family arrived punctually, and were received, as they drove through the streets to the cathedral, with the profoundest respect. Among them were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Charles of Denmark and the Princess Charles, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Eugene of Sweden, the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse.

Preceded by the clergy and amid the strains of the processional hymn,

"O King of Kings,
Whose reign of old
Hath been from everlasting;"

they proceeded to their seats.

The service was conducted by the Lord Bishop of London, and the celebrated cathedral choir of 150 male voices, assisted by an orchestra of 150 from Covent Garden Opera House and several of the principal theatres, rendered the musical portions.

The form of service was the same as at St. George's Chapel, and was participated in by the vast congregation with evident feeling. To the invocation of the priest, "Send her help from Thy holy place," came the deep response of the kneeling multitude, "And evermore mightily defend her," while in impressive unison came the "Amen" following the priest's words, "Let her reign be long and prosperous, and crown her with immortality in the life to come."

Holy communion was celebrated, and the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of London, who touched upon many of the events in the reign of Victoria and eloquently extolled her piety, charity, and motherly love for her people.

SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER.

Dean Bradley Officiates at the Abbey—Irish Members Absent Themselves from St. Margaret's.

LONDON, June 20.—The National paean of praise and thanksgiving found official expression at Westminster Abbey and at St. Margaret's, Westminster. At the Abbey Dean Bradley officiated before an immense congregation. The procession of Peers was headed by the Lord Chancellor, with his usher, the Black Rod, with his assistant, the Sergeant at Arms, with the Mace, and the Purse Bearer, who were followed by the Clerk of the House of Lords, with his secretaries, and these in turn by about 100 Peers, wearing their rich robes of scarlet and ermine, and led by the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Dufferin, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Westminster.

A guard of the Queen's Westminster Regiment lined the route to the entrance near the Poets' Corner. In the congregation were upward of fifty Peers without the robes of the Peerage, among them the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, Earl Cadogan, Lord Frederick Roberts, and Lord Lyon Playfair. The royal family was represented by the Duchess of Albany and her children and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meningen. There was a large contingent of foreign titled people, with a sprinkling of Indian magnates in striking costumes.

The Venerable Dean was assisted by the Lord Bishop of Durham and the Abbey clergy and choir. During the impressive procession from the west door, the organ was augmented by trumpets and drums, and at the end of the anthem for the day, the national anthem was sung with immense feeling.

The Commoners at St. Margaret's.

The members of the Commons, who, in accordance with a special resolution adopted last Thursday, attended the services at St. Margaret's, assembled in the House about 10:30. Shortly before 11, Mr. William Court Gully, the Speaker, appeared in his robes of office. The procession was then formed, the Sergeant at Arms carrying the "bauble" of Cromwell and leading off, followed by the Speaker, with his train bearers; the Chaplain of the House, the Rev. Dr. Canon Wilberforce, and the Ministers of the Crown, who are ministers of the House of Commons. After them came several ex-Ministers, and then members of all parties, excepting the Irish, who had formally decided not to take part officially in the celebration. The principal clerks of the House closed the procession.

On leaving Westminster Hall the line of march to the tower door of St. Margaret's was guarded by the Queen's Own Westminster Rifles, under Col. Sir Howard Vincent. The Rev. Canon Eyton, the rector, officiated, and the sermon was preached by Dr. Farrar, the Dean of Canterbury, former rector of St. Margaret's, whose eloquent words will duly appear on the journals of the House, of which it is a custom to make them a part.

AT BROMPTON ORATORY.

Roman Catholic Subjects Hear Words of Praise for Her Majesty from Cardinal Vaughan.

LONDON, June 20.—High mass at the Brompton Oratory was made the occasion of a thanksgiving for the Queen's jubilee on the part of her Roman Catholic subjects, a special Te Deum being sung. The Oratory was richly decorated for the occasion, the marble columns inside the edifice being draped with crimson and the chancel with cloth of gold. The chairs of the envoys, upholstered in gold, were placed on the crimson carpet.

It was a most striking function, the music being magnificent. The large building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mgr. Stonor, the Pope's envoy, officiated at high mass. At the close of mass Cardinal Vaughan read a jubilee pastoral, eloquently reviewing the history of the Queen's reign and commending her virtues as examples for her subjects, after which he intoned the Te Deum and gave the Pontifical blessing.

All the envoys from Catholic countries were present in full uniform, except the Prince and Princess of Naples, who were absent owing to the presence of the Papal envoy.

Wilfred Laurier and the Roman Catholic peers were present. The Duke of Norfolk wore the official costume of the Hereditary Earl Marshal, and Sir John Austin represented the Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons. On the arrival of Gen. Davoust, the French envoy, the band outside played the Marseillaise.

In his sermon Cardinal Vaughan dwelt upon the glory of the Queen's reign as peculiarly grateful to the Roman Catholics of the empire, because it had always been consistent with the extension of full freedom of conscience to her Roman Catholic subjects.

SPECIAL SERVICES HELD.

Musical Programme at St. George's—Americans in English Pulpits.

LONDON, June 20.—In the afternoon and evening there were special Accession Day services at Westminster Abbey and at St. Paul's Cathedral.

At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the afternoon, a special musical service was held, at which most of the members of the royal family, except the Queen and the Empress Frederick, who had attended the morning service, were present. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was superbly sung by Mme. Albani, Edward Lloyd, and the choir of the chapel, assisted by the Windsor and Eton Choral and Madrigal Societies. Sir Walter Parratt presided at the organ and conducted her Majesty's private band.

Several of the leading pulpits of the city were occupied to-day by American preachers, all of whom alluded in the most feeling terms to the Queen's life and character. Bishop Whipple preached at All Saints', Margaret Street. The Rev. Mr. Milburn, Chaplain of the United States Senate, preached at the Queen's Park Congregational Chapel in the Harrow Road.

THE DAY ON THE CONTINENT.

The Sultan's Officials Represent Him at the Constantinople Service.

LONDON, June 20.—Special dispatches from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and nearly every large city in Europe show that thanksgiving services were held in the local English churches and numerously attended. The newspapers in many cities, especially Vienna and St. Petersburg, publish long eulogistic articles upon the Victorian reign.

At Constantinople the Sultan sent a number of high Ottoman officials to represent him at the service, and the entire diplomatic corps was present. A guard of English bluejackets was drawn up along the main approach to the chapel.

Preparing for the Procession.

LONDON, June 20.—All day the streets of London have been crowded, and there has been an incessant traffic of country people, in all sorts of conveyances, along the procession route. The decorators are busy on the stands, where they will work all night. This evening the streets along which the procession will go are impassable, and the crowds are very noisy.

J. M. Post Married in England.

LONDON, June 20.—J. M. Post, son of John Post of New York, was married at Waltham Abbey yesterday to Miss Violet Tottenham, daughter of the late A. L. Tottenham, M. P.

GIRL SAVED FROM THE RIVER.

With a Bible in Bosom She Tried Suicide, but Was Quickly Fished out.

Julia Tohl, a German girl, seventeen years old, who came to this country six months ago, attempted suicide last night by jumping into the North River at the foot of Eighteenth Street. Standing on the pier at the time was W. F. Robinson, formerly a soldier in the United States Army. He promptly sprang into the water after her and seized her. James Mann, who was in a boat near by, rowed to the spot and both were taken from the water.

The girl was taken to the West Eighth Street Police Station and locked up. In the bosom of her dress was found a Bible, which had been given to her at Ellis Island. The girl had worked as servant for John Laub, a baker, at 160 Amsterdam Avenue, but was discharged last Saturday. Then she became discouraged and sought the river.

Robinson, her rescuer, is also seeking work, and hasn't found any, but he has not yet become discouraged.

FARM SCHOOL FOR HEBREWS.

Dedication of National Institution at Doylestown, Penn.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., June 20.—The magnificent property acquired by the Jewish National Farm School Association near here was consecrated to-day. Upon the stand was a notable assemblage of clergy and laity, the legal and medical professions, business men and public officials.

The main purpose of the institution is to reclaim Jewish youth to that agricultural life to which their race was devoted in ancient times, but which has been abandoned for mercantile and commercial pursuits.

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison presided at the dedication ceremonies, and addresses were made by Judge Yerkes of Bucks County, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, and a number of other prominent men.

Agriculture, its benefits and its probabilities, was the one great theme upon which the speakers gave their views.

Applicants for admission to the association must be between fifteen and twenty years of age. The institution will be supported by contributions. The building is on a fertile farm of 100 acres. Scientific and practical farming will be taught by competent instructors and also scholastic branches.

DEMANDS OF RAILROAD MEN.

Resolution Calling on Congress for an Arbitration Law.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., June 20.—The union secret meeting of the five great orders of railway employes in the Elks' Hall this afternoon was a most enthusiastic one, and was attended by members of the different orders from all parts of the country.

The Press Committee of the meeting was instructed to only give out the resolutions passed, but it is understood that steps were taken looking for a federation.

The resolutions passed record the various railroad labor organizations as favoring arbitration in the settlement of all differences between themselves and their employes, and call on the Republican Party to make good its campaign promises and have an arbitration law passed speedily.

There also is a protest against further extension of time in which railroad companies shall equip their cars and engines with automatic brakes, and a restriction of foreign immigration is favored.

The Bicycle in French.

From The London Mail.

As so many cyclists cross the English Channel at this season of the year, and often wish to speak a word of French to a cycle agent or repairer, I append a little vocabulary of useful words, which has been communicated by a member of that energetic cycling organization, the Catford Cycling Club:

Le cadre, the frame; la roue, the wheel; roue de devant, front wheel; roue de derrière, hind wheel; la poignée, the handle; le guidon, the handlebar; la selle, the saddle; la garde-crotte, the mudguard; les pedales, the pedals; la burette à l'huile, the oil can; l'ecrou, (à vis,) the nut; la vis, the screw; huiler or graisser, to oil.

Glisser, to slip; crevé, punctured; le frein, the brake; le rayon, the spoke; rayons tangents, tangent spokes; la chaine, the chain; la fourche, the fork; le repose-pieds, the foot rest; la pignon, the small chain wheel; la roue d'engrenage, the large chain wheel; mouvement à billes, ball bearings; la pompe, the pump; la multiplication, the gear; la clef Anglaise, the spanner; serrer, to screw up, tighten; voilé, buckled; conflé, inflated; courbe, bent, crooked.

Attention is called to the great variety of light taffeta goods for men's outside shirts and ladies' shirt waists, which are displayed for the Summer season by Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company, 16 West Twenty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue. It is quite interesting to visit the establishment to see the display made of light wear for the coming warm weather. Pure woolen gauze underwear is the most practical article for the Summer. It allows the pores to exude, and absorbs the perspiration, thus keeping the body dry and cool.—Adv.

IN HONOR OF VICTORIA

Services Held in Many Churches to Commemorate Her Sixtieth Accession to the Throne.

DR. MORGAN AT OLD TRINITY

He Eulogizes the Queen as a Monarch, as a Mother, and as a Devout Christian—He Gives a Partial Review of Her Long Reign.

Protestant Episcopal churches all over the world held special services yesterday to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne. In this city the services were especially impressive. Trinity Church announced a service of thanksgiving to begin at 4 o'clock, but long before that hour the pews were filled with a fashionable audience, and when services commenced there was hardly standing room anywhere in the church.

Trinity Church, as the parent of all Episcopal churches in this city, was turned over to the British Societies of St. Andrew, St. George, and St. David, and the Chaplain of the two latter societies, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, assisted by the Revs. J. W. Hill and J. N. Steele, conducted the services. A number of other clergymen belonging to the three societies took part in the celebration.

The pulpit was enveloped in the royal standard of England, while the nave and chancel were draped with the American flag and the Union Jack intertwined. An elaborate musical programme was rendered under the supervision of Organist Messiter, the anthems and hymns being especially selected for the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan preached the sermon, which was in the form of a eulogy of Queen Victoria and a partial review of the progress made by Great Britain during her reign. Dr. Morgan said, in part:

"To-day an additional pathos is lent to the old familiar tune of 'God save the Queen.' Sixty years have passed since she first ascended the throne of Great Britain, and what a world of retrospect that period affords! It is but meet that this church which derived its charter from an English throne, and whose first endowment came from England, should fitly commemorate that glorious day.

"Few realize how long ago the event happened. Few are aware that the maiden monarch had reigned two years before the foundation of this church was laid. When Victoria became Queen, Van Buren was President of this country, and since that time we have had sixteen Presidents, from Fillmore to McKinley, of whom at the present day but three are living. In this long-continued dignity and power we cannot but feel that the monarch has the better of the President. In so long a reign there is an accumulation of love that cannot be acquired in the short four years of a President's term, especially when it is as a rule possible, nay, even probable, that the four years will be the last. In such a case there is a break in the accumulation of love that the long-reigning monarch is not subject to. This is not the time to speak, however, of the comparative merits of a Presidency or a monarchy, nor even on the benefits of the severance of the United States from the mother country. I am quite sure that as we cannot change the conditions if we would, we would not if we could.

"Speaking of this reign, one knows not where to begin, where to end, or what to emphasize. Before we go any further, however, let us remember that we owe a debt to that devoted mother who sacrificed the best years of her life and devoted her widowhood to training her child for the throne. I refer to the Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother, who gave up everything to devote herself to the sole object of her life—the bringing up of her daughter. The young girl at eighteen had never up to that time appeared in public unless accompanied by her mother, who imparted to her the first and foremost trait of her mind—her personal religious character and reverence of things divine.

"It was on June 20, 1837, that Victoria was awakened out of her sleep and advised of the death of her uncle. Hastily appearing before the assembled statesmen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, almost her first words were: 'Your Grace, I ask you to pray for me.' Returning to her mother, she said she could not believe that she was really Queen and then made her first request as Queen to be allowed to be alone with God for two hours. All through her life this personal religious character more than anything else has enabled her to gain the love and reverence of her people."

Dr. Morgan then dwelt upon the ideal home life of the Queen, her devotion to the Prince Consort, and her immense influence in guiding the affairs of England. Concluding, he said that her life could be summed up no better than by the words "Victoria, Queen of England, Empress of India, and woman of the world."

IN PRAISE OF VICTORIA.

Dr. Lubeck Tells Why Christians Can Say "God Bless the Queen."

At the close of his sermon in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, alluded to the day as completing the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria over Great Britain. Such an anniversary, he said, naturally awakens feelings of interest among the English-speaking people of all nations. Victoria enjoys universal respect and love not alone because she has been a good Queen, but because she has been a womanly Queen and a Christian. Her native common sense has been fortified by qualities of tenderness, candor, and courage. Her Christian disposition has enabled her to sympathize with humanity throughout the world, and, whether one likes or dislikes the British Government, there is that in the character and domestic virtues of Victoria which prompts all Christian people the world over to join in a fervent "God bless the Queen" on this occasion.

Dr. Lubeck spoke of Queen Victoria's sympathetic interest in the human affairs of other countries; her acute responsiveness to great bereavements, and her tender messages of condolence when our own martyred Presidents were stricken down. He related how Queen Victoria saved John Coleridge Patteson from death, dragging him with her own hands from under the wheels of a carriage, thus preserving to the world and to the Church one of the brightest and most useful of lives, that of the subsequently martyred Bishop of Melanesia. Dr. Lubeck also told how Queen Victoria, early in her reign, discovered and made known to the world the remarkable ability of the Rev. Dr. John Caird, who became President of the Glasgow University. He was a poor young curate in an obscure parish in the north of Scotland when his Queen chanced to hear him preach one Sunday. His sermon made so great an impression upon her that she caused it to be printed and circulated broadcast throughout the kingdom. Its effect upon the people proved the accuracy of the young Queen's critical judgment.

QUEENS BY THE SCORE.

Rev. Dr. J. Q. Wilson Alludes in His Sermon to Queen Victoria.

"Queens by the Score" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. J. Q. Wilson's sermon at the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Andrew, on West Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning. "There are three-score Queens," from the Song of Solomon, was his text.

"Queens by the score," said he, "but not such as wear jeweled crowns and reign on earthly thrones will be the subject of my sermon to-day. They may for a time dazzle our view and some of them challenge our lasting praise and admiration, as Queen Isabella, whose self-sacrifice gave to the world a long-lost continent, or Queen Victoria, whose name is on the world's tongue to-day—a woman great from every point of view—great not only in the length of her reign as sovereign of Great Britain, for God has given her the greatest length of reign that ever queen had—nor in the vastness of her empire, nor in the numbers of her loyal subjects alone. For she reigns over a greater realm and more subjects than any other sovereign, and yet not for these long years has she laid aside for a moment her sceptre of empire nor asked another to bear the weight of the cares of State. And for sixty years—what a reign!

"But I think that while she is great as a Queen she is greater as a woman. The charm of her personality has been her womanliness. She has never cared to rule as a man. Free from all masculinity, we can admire this Queen who never wished to be a King. She is loved as universally as she is, perhaps more on account of her motherhood than anything else, and because of the charm of her home life. The world admires her, too, because she is a Christian Queen. Through all these long years there has never been an hour when she has not been loyal to the King of Kings. How glad are we then that to-day we can join with her loyal subjects in praying, 'God save the Queen.'"

VICTORIA WINDOW UNVEILED.

Handsome Memorial Placed in Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The new Victoria memorial window in the Church of St. John the Evangelist was unveiled with appropriate services yesterday morning. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, assisted by the Rev. Drs. E. H. Krans, Gallaudet, Fenwick, Hepburn, and Moran. A special musical programme was arranged for the occasion, and was sung by a choir of sixty voices.

St. John's Church is also the home of the Anglo-American Church of St. George the Martyr. Some time ago the British residents of New York decided to place a memorial window to the Queen in the church.

The memorial is a most beautiful piece of workmanship. The main feature is a very good likeness of Queen Victoria wearing her coronet. The window also bears the likeness of John Cabot, in honor of his discovery of America; Vasco di Gama, who in 1497 discovered a new route to India, and St. George and the Dragon. The window also has a representation of Cabot's ship and the Crusader vessel. The main inscription on the window reads: "Two Nations But One People."

The Rev. Dr. De Costa took his text from Proverbs ix., 16: "A gracious woman retaineth honour." He said: "For us this is a day of great rejoicing. In it we celebrate three anniversaries; that of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, the four hundredth anniversary of John Cabot's discovery of this continent, and Vasco di Gama's discovery of a new route to India. It is an anniversary such as to attract the entire attention of every nation in the world, and every Englishman should be proud of the occasion.

"Every nation in the world is to-day paying rightful homage to our illustrious Queen. Steam and electricity have been employed to bring the representatives of all nations to Windsor Castle, that they may do honor to the greatest of all sovereigns. Queen Victoria is a 'Woman of Distiny,' but, unlike all other great rulers, she is entirely unconscious of her greatness. She stands at the head of the English-speaking nations, a natural exponent of the English-speaking people. Long live Victoria, the gracious Queen! is the cry heard everywhere to-day. Surely no grander, more gracious woman ever lived.

"Through all the years of political strife the Queen has preserved a beautiful graciousness, a generous spirit, and has been entirely wanting in false pride. To all alike, the rich and the poor, the high and the lowly, the great and small, she has ministered, and, mark you who follow the American politician, the Queen has never been guilty of doing acts for personal effect.

"From the gracious girl of eighteen, she has sat on England's throne sixty years, and her beautiful character has not changed one bit. She has always been the same kindly, gracious, forgiving, yet dignified woman. Her character is sublime."

In the midst of his touching eulogy the Rev. Dr. De Costa signaled Sexton Vinson and the veil which covered the memorial was slowly withdrawn and a murmur of admiration went up. In his discourse Dr. De Costa compared Queen Victoria to the other great potentates, and spoke of the advancement under her rule. The old church was handsomely decorated with American and British flags, intertwined with flowers.

HER BEAUTIFUL LIFE.

A Jubilee Sermon at the Church of the Holy Comforter.

The pretty little Church of the Holy Comforter, at West and Houston Streets, was crowded yesterday morning, mostly by seamen from aboard English vessels, to hear a sermon upon the Queen's jubilee. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. A. A. Gardner.

He took his text from Psalms xxi., 4: "He asked life of Thee and Thou gavest it him, even length of days for ever and ever."

"We have gathered to-day," he said, "to thank God for a grand and noble life, and pray that it may be continued. Her's has been a beautiful life, a fitting example for all mankind. And at present the whole world is paying the Queen homage at her diamond jubilee.

"As England's sovereign, Queen Victoria has proved a grand and merciful ruler, but as a woman her beautiful nature has made her loved by the whole world.

"We are living in what might well be called the Victorian age, and upon this momentous occasion should we not accord to her glory and honor? Her whole rule has been marked with unceasing progress. Every line of trade and industry has thrived. Is it any wonder that Victoria is most beloved of all sovereigns?"

NO PRAYERS FOR THE QUEEN.

The Rev. P. F. Duffy of Kansas City Ignored by the Jubilee Association.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—Because a deputation from the local Queen Victoria Jubilee Association called upon Bishops Glennon and Hogan recently and asked them to order prayers in their churches for Queen Victoria and did not wait upon the dignitaries of the Episcopal Church with a similar request, the Rev. P. F. Duffy of the Episcopal Church of Kansas City, Kan., deeply incensed, resigned from the association.

In his letter of resignation, addressed to British Vice Consul Philip E. Burrough of this city, he says a flagrant insult has been offered to the Protestant Episcopal Church, which in England is the Church of England. Through that Church the affront has been transmitted to the Queen.

As a result local Episcopal churches to-day did not offer prayers for her Majesty.

Lessons from Victoria's Reign.

The coming jubilee of the Queen and her long and eventful reign was the basis for the sermon of the Rev. Dr. John L. Campbell in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church last night. The title for the sermon was "Lessons from the Reign of Queen Victoria," and the speaker took for his text Proverbs xi, xxx, "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

MISS HOWSE WEDS A CHINAMAN

Married to Mr. Fong in Denver—Both Connected with Stanford University, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Walter Ngong Fong, a native of Kwang-Ting, China, age thirty-one, and Miss Emma Ellen Howse of Port Dalhousie, Ontario, both of Stanford University, were married by the Rev. Dr. Coburn yesterday at Denver.

Fong was recently graduated from the law course of the university, and the bride is a student in the Institution.

The couple went to Colorado because the laws of California do not permit such a marriage. Fong speaks English perfectly. He was known at the university as an advanced Chinaman with optimistic views regarding the early awakening and progress of his native land.

A few months ago he was credited with being at the head of a powerful organization of educated Chinamen in this country whose object was the overthrow of the present dynasty and the transformation of the Chinese Empire into a great Oriental republic.

Mrs. Fong is the daughter of a Mr. Howse, who conducts a billiard hall at Palo Alto. The young woman was for three years a special student in history at the university, and was regarded as being bright in her classes and quite attractive in her personality.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning the Pickwick Hotel Cafe's annex, 119 and 121 Carondelet Street, and the building adjoining, occupied by W. H. Moore, fishing tackle, guns, &c., were gutted by fire, as were also the two upper stories of the Pickwick Hotel. Loss, $160,000; fully insured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—At 10 o'clock last night fire was started among a number of bales of raw wool stored in the house of the Manton Mills, at Manton village, at the city line. The damage is estimated at $60,000 by the owner, H. A. Kimball. The mill is employed on woolens and worsted, and has about 500 hands. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

THE TYRANNY OF THE MANY.

Modern Methods of Government and Ancient Ideas of Democracy as They Appear to "Democracy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not long since your correspondent "A. B." in reviewing an article written by me, discussed the differences between the Democratic and Republican systems of government. His idea that the Res publica—the "Public Thing," or, in other words, "the Government," was the supreme motive of all political action, was the keynote of the whole question. That the Public Thing is the idol for all worship and the altar upon which the person, the person's rights of property, of life, and of family must be laid, pervades every republican government that has existed, from those of Greece and Rome and the Italian States to the Republic of France.

Now, as I have already shown, under the guise of the "Public Thing" stands the representative in person, which may be a Caesar, a Czar, a Dictator, or a President. He represents the Public Thing, by whatever title he may be clothed, and he becomes a despot under the garb of the "Res publica." The transition in Rome from Consul to Imperator, required no legislative act of the Roman Senate, for the Thing still stood, no matter by what title it was represented.

Senator Sherman not long ago illustrated perfectly that modern Republicanism was unchanged from its old prototype. He said on the floor of the Senate, that he "would vote to tax the shirts off the people's backs to get more money" for the Res publica—"the Government." This was strictly and courageously Republicanism of the old historic pattern. But when the Senator was asked to vote a tax of $1 on a barrel of beer he refused in true imperial style. If millions to be seen if the people shall prefer the shirts on their backs to barrels of beer. The late Senator Voorhees posed eternally as a Democrat of the Democrats, and said on the Senate floor that he would impose a special tax on certain 75,000 citizens, whom he would define. But if he can impose a special tax on 75,000 citizens, why not 70,000, or 71, or, finally, single out a single man whom he may not have liked, and lay a special tax upon him, or, indeed, pronounce confiscation of property upon him? Senator Voorhees and Chairman Wilson also, have intrenched on good Republican ground. More money for the Government, even if the "shirts come off the peoples' backs!" More money for profligate, wasteful, spendthrift appropriations. Everywhere the horse-leech cry for more—more money! Not even a feeble utterance of economy comes upon the air.

Voorhees and Charles I.

What difference is there in the case of Charles Stuart's ship money and Voorhees's system of a special tax on certain special citizens? The ship money tax was special, for the Public Thing, too, was it not? But free-born Englishmen said no, and referred the King to the fundamental law of England—the Magna Charta. More money? You may pile up your protective tariff twice its rates, and only for Congressional spending, thrift, or "Pork Bill," appropriations. Look at the famous River and Harbor bills. Even Congressmen no longer dare look it full in the face. This bill is now regularly presented in two parts—one half on the River and Harbor bill proper, and the other half, smuggled secretly and out of general sight, in the Sundry Civil bill. Yes, by all means, save the beer barrels, but "vote the shirts off the people's backs."

But what do the historic principles of our old Washington, Madison, and Justice Marshall say? In all times, and in all countries, the demand of democracy has been that the province and function of all government of nations should be to protect and defend the person, his rights of life, of property, and of family. Personal safety and welfare of the citizen to his life and property are the sure and only guarantee of the stability and solidity of the Public Thing—the Government. A discontented, unhappy people is no guarantee for the Public Thing, and to interfere with their business and avocations, to paralyze their labor, to strike with sterility their inventions and schemes of improvement, is to create a power for its ultimate overthrow. Democracy demands respect for the person and the person's rights, and the Public Thing will take care of itself.

Personal Welfare the Safeguard.

It is personal welfare that can alone insure the welfare of the Government. To tax the shirts off the people's backs, to enact special legislation directed to a given number of citizens, as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Vorhees proposed, for no better purpose than to expend the money coming from it to dig out the rivers and harbors, not of our own country, but of foreign countries, too, this seems to be the outcome of McKinley Republicanism.

Another Democratic principle which has existed from the very cradle of Democracy, declares that the rights of life and property of one man are as sacred as those of a thousand. Personal rights are and must be secured, even though the mighty majority demands their surrender.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court is a stanch Republican, but unknown to himself he stands upon solid Democratic foundations. To the graduates of the Yale Law School not long since he said: "That under the guise of legislative control it was not possible for State or Nation to destroy the investments of private capital; that the individual had rights as well as the public, and rights which the public could not take from him." This opinion "will ever remain a strong and unconquerable fortress in the long struggle between individual rights and public greed. I rejoice to have been permitted to put one stone into that fortress. The cornerstone of the foundation upon which the Constitution was built, and upon which it rests today, was laid in the Declaration of Independence."

"That sacredness of life, of liberty, and of property are rights—unalienable rights antedating human government, and its only sure foundation, given, not by man to man, but granted by the Almighty to every one—something which he has by virtue of his manhood, which he may not surrender, and of which he cannot be deprived. The love of acquirement, mingled with the joy of possession, is the real stimulus of human activity."

Invasions of Private Rights.

This is stern Democratic doctrine, and is one of the cardinal principles of the Magna Charta. And yet the practice has grown into the unwritten law of our country to that degree that we see every day a municipal or a railway corporation sending its own interested assessors to survey and assess market value and condemn the land and dwelling-house of a private person or family, and he or they are coolly bidden to depart and find a home elsewhere. And this is done every day all over our country, a thing which, if done by the War Lord of Germany, would cost him his throne, if not his life. Any corporation wishing to provide for the ease and luxury of the Public Thing can afford to pay and should pay the full price demanded by private right!

The people of the United States have no need to go to Germany or Russia or to Abdul Hamid to find the residence of tyranny. We are learning that an autocratic Senate, swollen with pride and steeped in ignorance and arrogance, can bid defiance to a free people with immunity. Nor have they a remedy, for the remedy is in the hands of the insolent oligarchy itself.

DEMOCRACY.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1897.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEWARK, June 20.—Mrs. Edward Wagner was probably fatally hurt in a runaway accident this evening. She was driving with her husband.

REDSTONE, N. H., June 20.—Wyman & Cobb's store and the Post Office were broken open last night and cash and checks to the amount of about $1,000 were stolen. All the Post Office funds were taken.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., June 20.—Nathan D. Crane, an old-time miner, was killed in the Way To Wealth Mine to-day by a cave-in. He was seventy years of age and a brother-in-law of the late Jerome B. Chaffee.

ALPENA, Mich., June 20.—The steamer Root arrived yesterday with a barrel of copper from the wreck of the long-lost steamer Pewabic. This is conclusive proof that the much-sought-for ship has been found at last.

WALTHAM, Mass., June 20.—Two boys are at the hospital here on the point of death from concussion of the brain. Daniel Sullivan, aged fifteen, of Arlington, jumped off a moving train last night. Otis Steele of Weston collided with a tree while riding a wheel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The tug Lillie Graham brought to this city to-night the crew of the schooner John C. Atkins, which was run into yesterday off Fort Delaware by a Reading tug towing barges. The schooner lost her deckload of lumber and became water logged.

SUICIDE WITH A RAZOR.

Henry F. Crawford Cuts His Throat in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, June 20.—Henry F. Crawford, a contractor, aged forty-seven years, committed suicide at his home in this city to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been insane at intervals for a year, suffering from paresis. The act appeared not to have been premeditated. He had just shaved himself, and appeared to have suddenly taken the notion of cutting his throat.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—M. F. Elliott, Oil City, Penn.

ASTOR—H. T. Graves, San Francisco; Frederick L. Goss, Chicago; P. L. Rosseau, Paris, France; G. Van der Bosch, Berlin, and R. H. Cartwright, Rochester.

BARTHOLDI—Martin Wise, Hamburg; Edward Thebaud, Trenton; E. M. Greaves, Hartford, and O. T. Lewis, Buffalo.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Charles A. Burden, New Haven; William Chambers, Columbus, Ga., and D. H. Hayes, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—E. J. Matthews, Philadelphia, and R. G. Facher, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Thielmann of the German Embassy, Washington.

CONTINENTAL—W. S. Andrews, Schenectady; George G. Bryant, Boston, and O. S. Elyra, Atlanta.

DEVONSHIRE—C. W. Butler, Washington; Lean Maceo, Ph. D., Cuba, and Arthur W. Daziel, Boston.

ENDICOTT—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, Orange, N. J.

EVERETT—George W. Shannon, Albany; James Anderson, Syracuse; J. A. Green, Chicago; D. B. Blackburn, Pittsburg; Thomas F. Strong, Ogdensburg, and C. N. Creig, London, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. D. M. Burgess, Herkimer; Leroy D. Thomas, Chicago; George W. Dunn, Binghamton; C. H. Van Ness, Cornwall-on-Hudson, and Thomas and Victor Gallaher, Belfast, Ireland.

GERLACH—C. W. Ladd, Borough of Kings.

GILSEY—Arthur Harding, Philadelphia; Dr. A. M. Holmes, Denver, and Tod Ford, Youngstown, Ohio.

GRAND—Lieut. C. D. Hagadorn, West Point; W. P. Richardson, Cheyenne, and E. J. Andrews, San Francisco.

GRAND UNION—George D. Ogden, Poughkeepsie; Dr. M. D. Smith, Middlebury, Vt., and J. E. Cosgrove, Augusta, Ga.

HOFFMAN—Capt. Rose, Riviera; W. D. Krenson, Savannah; J. M. Jayne, Greenville, Miss.; J. Le Bret, J. Lambert Paris France, and Senator John P. Jones, Nevada.

HOLLAND HOUSE—J. H. Durston, Anaconda, Mont.; John Stetes, Louisville; John G. Roche, St. Paul; J. C. Kilbreth, Cedarhurst; G. Davidson, Devon, England, and H. Dumont, Brazil.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Joaquin Yela, Jr., Guatemalan Consul; Charles E. Armstrong, Baltimore; F. D. Patton, Pittsburg; F. E. Westlake, Elmira; Robert Maffatt, Buffalo, and Dr. E. M. Sanderson, Jacksonville.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Arthur Nelson Welde, Germantown, Penn.; A. M. Hendrick, Chicago; W. E. Carhart, Jr., Belle Haven, Conn.; A. M. Granger, Buffalo; Theodore Meyer, Cincinnati; David B. Shaw, Boston, and W. P. Northrupp, Buffalo.

MARLBOROUGH—George A. Simpson, Pittsburg; R. M. Craig, Macon, Ga.; John K. Garnett, South Carolina, and Charles H. Brown, Atlanta.

METROPOLE—J. S. Pomeroy, Winona, Minn., and R. J. Witterweil, Milford, Conn.

MORTON—J. H. Waller, Monticello, N. Y.; James

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS

Likely to be a Warm Time at Their State Convention at Toledo This Week.

FORAKER IS FIGHTING HANNA

Will Not, However, Prevent His Indorsement for Re-election—Controversy Over a State Chairmanship.

COLUMBUS, June 20.—The prospect of a "warm time" at the Republican State Convention at Toledo Tuesday and Wednesday has greatly agitated the conservatives of the party. There no longer is any doubt of the nomination of Bushnell for Governor and the indorsement of Hanna for Senator. The last of the County Conventions was held yesterday, and the eighty-eight counties, with one or two exceptions, accepted these two propositions.

It is believed, however, that National Committeeman Charles L. Kurtz, who has been Chairman of the State Executive Committee for two campaigns, will be voted out by the McKinley-Hanna faction, and National Secretary Charles Dick substituted. Mr. Kurtz believes he has secured a majority of the State Central Committee, the body charged with the selection of an Executive Chairman. The Hanna men say Mr. Kurtz will be displaced.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor will be the temporary Chairman of the convention, and the temporary organization will be made permanent. Gen. Grosvenor has not been able to "displace and place" as often as applications for positions have been made to him, and he will lend aid and comfort to a resolution declaring the "Cleveland brand" of civil service is a detriment to the Republican place hunter. The convention held in Franklin County yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the delegates from this city to the State Convention to "vote for a plank in the platform in favor of the total abrogation of the civil service orders of President Cleveland." Many other counties and many prominent men of the party have expressed their hunger by the same method.

The influence of the President and Senator Hanna will be directed toward heading off this attack on civil service reform, but it is believed to have gotten beyond them, unless Grosvenor decides to wait for the Congressional committee on pruning to report how many Democrats he can get out and how many Republicans get in.

There is no doubt the convention will go Cuba-mad. Ex-Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan, as ardent a McKinley-Hanna man as Gen. Grosvenor, will antagonize Mr. Hanna's Cuban plank, and by the advocacy of a strong belligerency resolution, urge the Administration to speedier action in behalf of the insurgents. Mr. Ryan declares that if the Committee on Resolutions declines to report a belligerency or sympathy plank, he will propose one from the floor of the convention. It is predicted that if he does this he will stampede the delegates, for Ohio is "long" on Cuban sentiment.

Mr. Ryan is not open to the charge of attempting to embarrass the Administration, like certain Foraker adherents who could be named, for he is a man of conviction, and is opposing his faction. As Senator Foraker is for Cuba and against civil service, it will be seen that he has secured a lead on Mr. Hanna in this Cuban matter, and if he secures the election of Chairman Kurtz he will be far enough in the lead to restrain his colleague's civil service ardor.

The Hanna faction will put forward every effort to carry the State by a decisive majority for the obvious reason that it will be the first State election held in Ohio since the Presidential election, and will be considered an indorsement or otherwise of the President.

The Republican outlook is not cheerful. Gov. Bushnell has lost many friends among the workers; Democracy has shown an enthusiasm that is quite remarkable; the times are still hard; the Republicans have not been placed by the Administration.

The Secretary of the Silver Republicans claims that 75,000 voters who have heretofore supported the Republican Party will vote for a silver candidate, which means that they will not vote for a Republican. A great majority of the usually active Republicans have wholly discarded their enthusiasm, because there is nothing and nobody to be enthusiastic about.

Sound-money Democrats have no interest this year in supporting a Republican, as they do not regard the currency an issue, wherein they differ from the free-silver Democrats, who uniformly in their county and district conventions have declared that those who refuse to indorse the Chicago platform shall not vote.

The only enthusiasm the Republicans have been able to work up has been in fights among themselves. There have been contests for State delegates in every county, both factions drawing lines. In Hamilton County, which produced Bushnell's executive clerk, at the convention held yesterday, resolutions indorsing McKinley, Bushnell, and Foraker were adopted, but another, indorsing Mr. Hanna, was tabled.

It is assumed from the fact that the counties are practically unanimous for Mr. Hanna that the charge that the executive clerk is wholly without influence in his own county is true, as the Governor could hardly afford to encourage this small exception, knowing the force of the anticipated reaction.

These little incidents merely prove the assertion that there is a great deal of surface harmony, while the true situation is not at all one of harmony. The Bushnell men will work with little energy for the election of members of the Assembly, while the Hanna men will work with quite as little energy for the re-election of Bushnell. Major Dick, the Hanna selection for State Chairman, claims to have sixteen of the twenty-one members of the committee without question, while he does not concede any of the members to Kurtz.

Independence Hall Democracy.

A mass meeting of the Independence Hall Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District will be held Wednesday evening in Caledonian Hall, Horatio Street, near Eighth Avenue.

TRIED TO HANG HERSELF.

Woman Put Into a Cell Attempts to End Her Life.

A richly dressed woman created a sensation at Fort George last evening by singing and dancing on the sidewalk at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Policeman Martin arrested her, with the help of three citizens, after she had made a hard fight, and took her to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station House. There she said she was Mary Smith, twenty-eight years old, but refused to give any address.

As there is no matron at that station she was removed to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where she created more disturbance. After she became quiet the matron found her hanging to the grating of the cell door by her handkerchief, which she had torn into strips. She was cut down, and, after reviving, promised to behave, but fifteen minutes later was found strangling herself with a corset lace. She was handcuffed and watched for the remainder of the night.

Otto Wolff Will Be Deported.

Otto Wolff, a German who has been confined in an insane asylum three times, arrived on the steamship Andalusia Saturday and was examined yesterday by the immigration officials. He was looking for his wife, who, unable to live with him, had long ago joined relatives in this country. A daughter in Berlin notified her mother that the father was coming, and, fearing bodily harm, the woman had requested that on his arrival he should be deported. A photograph she left with Commissioner Benner was burned in the fire on Ellis Island, but one of the Inspectors remembered the face and description—a large head, an undersized body, close-cropped beard, small, penetrating gray eyes, and hooked nose. It was ordered that Otto should be sent back to Germany.

The People's Church Finances.

It was announced yesterday at the service of the People's Church in the Academy of Music that $500 is due the managers of the Academy for rent of that place, and that $4,000 or more is due the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., the pastor. During the months of July and August there will be no Sunday services at the Academy.

PRESIDENCY OF VENEZUELA.

Dr. Rojas Paul, ex-Vice President, Likely to Oppose the Candidacy of Gen. Andrade.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 4.—A report is in circulation here that Dr. Rojas Paul, a former Vice President of Venezuela, will be a candidate, in opposition to Gen. Andrade, for the Presidency of the republic at the next election. It has been known for some time that the many followers of Dr. Rojas Paul in Trinidad and Curacao were taking active steps to secure his return to the Executive chair at Caracas, and, now that some particulars of their scheme have become known, it would appear that their arrangements have been carried out on an extensive scale, considerable support having been given to them in the Venezuelan capital.

It is said that the adherents of Rojas Paul in Caracas have completed arrangements for a demonstration at the capital on a scale hitherto unknown in Venezuela "commemorative of the day on which Señor Rojas Paul razed to the ground almost every trace of the autocratic rule of Guzman Blanco." The railroad companies have made known their intention to carry passengers to Caracas free, and business men will recognize the day as a holiday.

Though the result of the election will not be formally announced till February, next year, the followers of Dr. Rojas Paul say his election is already beyond all doubt.

Crespo's Followers Rally.

On the other hand, Gen. Crespo and his adherents are determined to secure the return of Gen. Ignacio Andrade, brother of the present Venezuelan Minister to Washington, and a large and influential committee has been formed for the electioneering campaign under the Presidency of Dr. Laureand Villanueva. Notwithstanding the formidable backing assured to Gen. Andrade, it is generally considered that the candidature of Dr. Rojas Paul will be the most popular with the electors of Venezuela, and that, if on no other grounds, on account of his having freed his country from the rule of Guzman Blanco. But it is also indicated that perhaps again the necessity exists for "a civil President," in contradistinction to the long list of military men who have governed the country by military methods.

When, in 1888, Rojas Paul was first inaugurated President of Venezuela his methods of government contrasted strongly with those of the "Illustrious American" and readily won for him the support of the citizens. For many years Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco was the ruler of Venezuela. Every alternate term (at that time the President was elected every two years) he occupied the chair himself; during the interval he appointed a substitute while he went abroad as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of Europe. Guzman controlled the general policy of the Government from Paris by correspondence, and his substitute was governed by his will. Rojas Paul, when first inaugurated to the Presidency, was a protégé of Guzman Blanco, but within a short time after his election he refused to obey the behests of the Dictator, and a struggle for supremacy ensued. The President had the advantage of being "in possession" and having a Congress supporting his every action when resisting the injunctions of the Dictator. Guzman Blanco during his stay in Paris was granting numerous concessions to foreigners, the President declined to approve of many of these, and, for the first time within the long term of eighteen years, Congress refused to consent to an act of their "uncrowned King."

The Break with Blanco.

This, of course, led to an animated correspondence between the parties; Guzman not only sent many insulting epistles to the President, but made frequent attempts to inaugurate a revolution. But he was unsuccessful. He wrote to Gen. Crespo and offered all the necessary supplies to enable him to inaugurate a revolution, but Gen. Crespo contented himself with sending a copy of Guzman's letter to the President. The Dictator continued his tirade upon Dr. Rojas Paul, and on May 17, 1888, the President tendered to Congress his resignation. The people, believing that the President had acted in compliance with the demands of Guzman, urged Congress to refuse to accept the resignation. Popular demonstrations were held at several points, and the next day Congress, after passing a resolution expressing complete confidence in the President and its approval of his policy, returned him his letter of resignation unaccepted. Dr. Rojas Paul accepted this as the verdict of the people, and it also proved to be the deathknell of Guzman's autocratic rule in Venezuela. The people gave up the day to rejoicings and congratulations. Several demonstrations against the ex-Dictator afterward took place, and these culminated in the destruction of the numerous statues of Guzman Blanco.

The indignant populace, not being able to reach the man with their vengeance, took satisfaction in destroying his monuments; his portraits were torn to shreds, tablets bearing his name were removed, and his property plundered; in short, everything possible was done in order that not a single public mark should remind Venezuela of his existence. This demonstration of hatred against the ex-Dictator was by no means the work of a lawless or irresponsible mob, but was rather organized and carried through by representatives of some of the best families in Venezuela. The authorities in no way interfered in the proceedings, no arrests were made, and no inquiry was instituted, while the names of the leaders were well known to all.

The result is probably the period the followers of Rojas Paul desire to "commemorate," but it is well known that there is in Caracas to-day a very large body of intelligent and influential business men who are not ashamed to admit that the period from 1871 to 1889—when Guzman Blanco was in power—was the most prosperous as well as the most progressive the nation has ever known."

MOSS TO CHURCH PEOPLE.

Talks of the Influence of Patriotism on City Government and the Police Department.

President Frank Moss of the Police Board addressed the congregation of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church last night on the influence of religious patriotism on city government. The pastor, the Rev. Francis H. Smith, presided.

Commissioner Moss touched on early New York history, and then on its police force. "To take a lot of men of ordinary character and calibre," said he, "and start to specializing them, putting them in contact with vice and sin, as a matter of earning their daily bread, and then deprive them of all sympathy and support, is not the way to deal with New York problems. If there has been any previous maladministration in the Police Department, if the criminal classes have made any headway, it is the fault of the people more than of the police officials and machinery.

"If there have been changes for the better in this city's government, if New York is a better city to-day than it has been any time in the last fifty years, as I fully believe, and public officials pay better attention to their duties, that result has been reached because our good people woke up to the cause of good government. The change for the better that New York enjoys to-day was the direct result of the spontaneous movement among the church people of New York three years ago. And we are not going back to where we were then.

"If this reform had occurred through any combination of politicians, however pure, I would not believe that the good would last, but because it came from the people it has come to stay. What we need in New York is a patriotism among the common people that responds to God."

THREE CHILDREN GET WET.

Robert Terrish, eight years old, and Charles Elliott, four years old, both of 398 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, strayed away from their parents at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon and wandered to the trout pond. They stood on the brink and amused themselves throwing pebbles into the water, until Elliott's hat blew off and fell into the pond.

The water at that point is about eight inches deep, and the owner of the hat started for it, jumping from one projecting stone to another. He slipped and fell on his face in the water. His companion sprang to his rescue, and he, too, slipped and fell. The water closed over them, and they were in danger of drowning when Park Policeman Dolan rescued them.

Nellie Kneeland, eight years old, of 267 Twentieth Street, fell into the pond a half hour afterward, but was immediately pulled out by Policeman Collins.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

COSTA RICA'S ATTITUDE

Not Anxious to Enter a Federation with the Other Central American States.

AT PEACE AND THRIVING

Talk with Mauro Fernandez, One of the Spanish-American Party Visiting Industrial Centres in This Country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—The Central Americans who are members of the party visiting the industrial centres of the country were somewhat disturbed this morning by a cable dispatch printed in a New York newspaper about the troubles between the Central American States. The dispatch set forth that Costa Rica would not become part of the Greater Republic of Central America, because of the belief that the proposed federation of the five States of the country was merely a political scheme. It was also alleged that strained relations existed between Costa Rica and Guatemala, and that in spite of Costa Rica's protests the other four States—San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Guatemala—had agreed to the proposed union and selected President Iglesias as the first President of the Diet.

Mauro Fernandez, financier and lawyer of San José, Costa Rica, when he saw the dispatch, said:

"The question in regard to the federation of the Central American Republics is an old scheme. After the independence of these republics had been won from Spain, in 1821, a federation was made which included the whole five States, but not long after that the federation was dissolved.

"There were two parties, the Separatists, who wanted individual independence for each State, and the Federalists, who demanded union. The struggle resulted in triumph for the Separatists. In 1841 one of the Federalist leaders, Gen. Moranzan of San Salvador, in attempting to restore the old order, invaded the Republic of Costa Rica. The political party there supported him and proclaimed him President of the Republic, although he was not a native of the State.

"But Costa Rica was not then ready to enter into any federation or to bear the yoke of a foreigner. A revolution broke out, and Moranzan, although a noted General, was court-martialed and executed.

"Ever since then Costa Rica has shown great reluctance to partake in any scheme of federation. Popular feeling is against it, although the elevated classes—those who understand the nature of a federal government and the evils of uniting all the Central American Republics in one nation—support the proposition.

"The only question is the good faith of the leaders of the various States. It is a fact that if the leaders of these five Republics, including Costa Rica, wished honestly to work for a federation, in spite of petty interests and local aspirations, the federation would rise and thrive.

"San Salvador has worked more for a federation than all the others, for although Guatemala, in combination with the five republics united, it was not by the consent of the five, but was a trial made by Gen. Rufino Barrios to unite them by force. All the other republics rose in arms against it, the Guatemalan forces were attacked at Chalchuapa, Barrios died in the field, and the scheme with him.

"San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras are most actively working for a federation, but Costa Rica is at peace and thriving, and we want no change.

"In case it should prove not to be a political scheme of private interests, but an earnest and honest effort to strengthen the Central American Republics and the development of the country, the best people of Costa Rica would favor a federation, but not until then."

The other Costa Rican delegates voiced the same sentiments, but the San Salvador delegate, Federico Mejia, whose State is the only other Central American Republic represented in the party here, would not express an opinion, further than to say that as the Presidential terms of the States were approaching expiration there might be private political schemes afoot. He felt satisfied, however, that there was no trouble between Costa Rica and Guatemala.

WERE MISS LEARY'S GUESTS.

Papal Delegate, Archbishop Corrigan, and Others, Entertained.

Miss Leary gave a dinner of eighteen covers last night at her residence, 90 Fifth Avenue, to Papal Delegate Martinelli and Archbishop Corrigan. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mrs. Waddington, Father Connelly, Father McKinnon, and the secretaries to the Delegate and Archbishop.

The dinner was elaborate, and was presided over by Miss Leary, assisted by her brother, Charles Leary. After dinner music was rendered by an orchestra of young ladies, and several other guests arrived.

CHURCH 228 YEARS OLD.

Interesting Anniversary Exercises at Woodbridge, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 20.—Interesting exercises were held in Woodbridge to-day to commemorate the two hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the Old Presbyterian Church, supposed to be the oldest in this section.

The records date back to 1669, when the first efforts to establish the church were made. The congregation had many difficulties to contend with at first and for a long time after its establishment. A small meeting house was erected the first year, and was used until 1680, when a larger building was constructed.

Up to 1699 the ministers received £50 a year in country produce, grain, and fuel, but after that they were paid in cash. An era of prosperity seemed to have set in that year, for a new pulpit was put in, and the meeting house was whitewashed.

In 1711 trouble arose, and the congregation was split in two, the dissatisfied members forming an Episcopal congregation.

The present church edifice was erected in 1803. The present incumbent, the Rev. Joseph M. McNulty, has been pastor continuously since 1874.

The Central Presbyterian Church.

The final services in connection with the opening of the new Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, which have been in progress for the past week, were held yesterday. Dr. L. R. Foote preached at the morning service, which was held at 10:30 o'clock. A special service was held in the afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, and was largely attended. Addresses were made by the Revs. Cortland Myers of the Baptist Temple, Thomas A. Nelson, D. D., of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, James M. Farrar, D. D., of the First Reformed Church, Cornelius Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. Erskine Adams of the Tenth Street Presbyterian Church. In the evening the Rev. J. D. Burrell, D. D., delivered the concluding sermon, which closed the opening exercises of the new church.

Holy Name Society's Excursion.

One of the oldest Catholic charitable organizations in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, the Holy Name Society of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, which has a membership of over 700, will give an excursion on Wednesday, to Shippan Point, Conn., the proceeds to be devoted to the poor of the parish. The steamer Tolchester and barges will leave the foot of South Fifth Street at 10 A. M.

Mrs. Taucher Dies in Bellevue.

Mrs. Max Taucher, the bride of a month, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday in a half conscious condition, and said that her husband had been starving her for a week, died there at 6 o'clock last night. The Bellevue physicians were unable to certify to the cause of her death, according to the latest accounts last night.

Died in Her Mother's Arms.

While Mary Moore of 398 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, was carrying her eight-months-old baby Mary along the beach at Coney Island yesterday the child became very ill and died before medical attendance could arrive. The child had been suffering from teething, and her parents, by the doctor's orders, had taken her to the island to get the benefit of the sea air.

UNVEILING OF A PICTURE.

Archbishop Martinelli at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompei.

Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, drove down to the little Italian Church of Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompei, in Sullivan Street, near West Third Street, yesterday afternoon and participated in the unveiling of a beautiful picture of the saint in whose honor the little edifice is named.

The church was formerly the property of a colored Baptist congregation, but two years ago was bought for the Catholics of the Italian colony in that neighborhood and turned into a Catholic church with the Rev. Father Francis Zaboglio as its pastor. In Miss Annie Leary of 90 Fifth Avenue the church has a generous friend, and it was her gift that was shown to the congregation yesterday.

In honor of the event a solemn high mass was celebrated in the morning, the Rev. Father Gambera of Boston being the celebrant, Father Celesto Lango the deacon, and Father R. Lorenzoni the sub-deacon, and Gounod's mass was sung by a selected choir.

In the afternoon solemn high vespers were celebrated, the Papal Delegate occupying an improvised throne at the gospel side of the altar, and being an attentive listener to the sermon preached by Father Gambera in Italian, in which the virtues of Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompei were dwelt upon, and the donor of the picture referred to in eulogistic terms.

At the conclusion of the sermon the Archbishop was invested with the cope and gave the benediction.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Two Archbishops and Seven Bishops To Take Part in the Religious Exercises This Summer.

Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg is hastening home from the Holy Land expressly for the purpose of opening a series of religious services at this year's session of the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain. The Rev. Father Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city, is President of the Summer School, and it is due mainly to his efforts that two Archbishops and seven Bishops will participate in the exercises there.

The Rev. Father McMahon of St. Patrick's, acting for Father Lavelle during the latter's absence in Europe, authorizes the publication of the following order of religious services during the meeting:

On Sunday, July 11, the school will be opened with a pontifical mass, celebrated by Bishop Gabriels. The Rev. James T. O'Reilly of Lawrence, Mass., will preach a sermon on "The Lay Catholic."

Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, will celebrate mass at the school on July 18, and Bishop Watterson of Columbus, Ohio, will preach. Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., will be there July 25, and on Aug. 1 Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate the mass.

Bishop McQuade of Rochester has promised to celebrate mass at this Summer home Sunday, Aug. 8. He will also preach. On Aug. 15 Bishop Monaghan of Wilmington, Del., will preach. On Aug. 22 Auxiliary Bishop Farley of New York will officiate, and at some date not yet fixed Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn will pontificate. All of the religious services will be held in St. John's Church, in Plattsburg.

Two noteworthy events during the session will be the annual convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, July 15, and a visitation of the Knights of Columbus some time in August.

OYSTER BAY'S NEW CHURCH.

Bishop McDonnell Lays the Cornerstone in the Presence of Three Thousand Persons.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 20.—The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Dominic, in this village, was laid by Bishop McDonnell of the Diocese of Long Island at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Nearly 3,000 persons of this and the adjacent villages witnessed the ceremonies. The Bishop was accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Father Barrett; Vicar General McNamara, and Chancellor James H. Mitchell.

When the clerical procession reached the spot where the stone was to be laid, a silver trowel was presented to the Bishop by Father Belford, the pastor of the new church. The stone, decorated with flowers, was swung into position, sprinkled with holy water, and declared blessed. Father McCarthy of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, preached the sermon of the day.

The church is to be built of Connecticut granite, ornamental at the base, with a roof of block slate. The building will measure 104 feet by 84 feet. The nave will be 50 feet wide, and the transepts 74 feet. From the floor to the ceiling will be 48 feet. The windows will be of plain cathedral glass until money is obtained for more costly ones. The pews are to be of quartered oak. Steel braces have been provided for a marble altar, which will be bought in the near future. Side altars have been given by Father McCarthy. A sanctuary lamp has been presented by Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint.

The building will be very solid. Its walls are from 3 feet thick at the bottom to 18 inches at the top. The seating capacity of the church will be 900. The parish was founded in 1870. Work upon the new church was begun in March, and it is expected to be completed in September. The church stands on the highest site in the village, which overlooks the bay and Sound. When the church is completed, the cross on its spire will be visible from the Connecticut shore.

EARL OF ABERDEEN MEDAL.

Presented by Dr. Abbott to Wesley McArdle of the Boys' Brigade of Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott addressed the Boys' Brigade of the Mayflower Branch of Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon and presented the Earl of Aberdeen Medal to Wesley McArdle, thirteen years old, of 138 Jay Street.

Two years ago the Governor General of Canada was the guest in Brooklyn of Dr. Abbott. The Boys' Brigade had only recently been formed, and Dr. Abbott asked his guest to review them. The appearance of the brigade pleased the Earl, and in a brief address he said that at the end of the year he would send a medal to the boy who had made the best record, and that he would present a similar medal every June as long as he continued to be Governor General of Canada. Last year Albert Becknell of 169 Jay Street won the medal, and was entitled to it again this year, having 100 per cent. in attendance, punctuality, and soldierly conduct. But the Earl had stipulated that no boy could possess more than one medal, and so the gift was awarded to young McArdle, who had a percentage of 99.

In presenting the medal at the afternoon Sunday school service, Dr. Abbott spoke on the necessary qualifications for a soldier. The first quality, he said, was obedience, the second courage, the third love of peace. A true soldier did not fight for the love of fighting, but from a sense of duty.

The medal is solid silver, about the size of a dollar. In the centre is an anchor with the initials "B. B." and the words "Governor General's Medal for Conduct and Efficiency." On the obverse is the inscription "Presented to the Boys' Brigade."

St. John's Golden Jubilee.

The golden jubilee of St. John's German Lutheran Church, Liberty and New Jersey Avenues, Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday and will be continued to-day. The jubilee services were begun yesterday morning at at 10:30 o'clock, at which the Rev. J. G. Aberle conducted the liturgy, and the Rev. A. Richter of Hoboken preached the jubilee sermon. Prof. Reinwald conducted the special musical services. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a special service for the children was held. The day's ceremonies were concluded at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the pastor of the church, the Rev. Justus F. Holstein, delivered the closing sermon of the day. The concluding jubilee services will be held at 8 o'clock this evening.

Lutherans in Middle Village.

The one hundred and sixth annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New York and adjacent States will meet in the Trinity Church, Middle Village, L. I., commencing on Thursday and continuing until the following Tuesday. About 170 delegates will be present. Middle Village can be reached by trolley cars from the foot of Broadway and Grand Street, Williamsburg.

FAREWELL CHURCH SERVICE

Dutch Reformed Congregation in Norfolk Street Gives Up Its Old Home to Move Up Town.

DR. BURRELL IN THE PULPIT

The Church Has a Long History and Counted Among Its Members the First John Jacob Astor and Baron Steuben—Big Tenement to Replace It.

Another of the down-town church landmarks is to go. The final religious service was held in the old Norfolk Street Dutch Reformed Church yesterday afternoon, and this week it will be turned over to a contractor, who will tear it down, and soon a big tenement building will be erected on the site.

The congregation, which was once one of the largest and most influential in the city, has dwindled until now only a few score are left, and they have decided to erect a new church up town, where they hope to gain in numbers and influence. A site has been obtained in East Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, and there the $60,000 obtained for the present building will be used in erecting a new church.

Simplicity marked the good-bye service of yesterday. The body of the church was comfortably filled, but the galleries were empty. Many of those present were bowed with years, and an air of sadness pervaded the house. The hymns sung were simple old German chorals, rich in harmony, and the entire congregation joined heartily in the singing.

By invitation, the Rev. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, on Fifth Avenue, delivered the farewell address. He spoke of the power for good of the Church. It was the concentration of the good of the individuals composing it, and, in addition, it had divine strength given to it. Even though at times the way seems dark, yet the influence for good in the community continues. Then, turning from the abstract to the particular case of his hearers, he concluded:

Church's Powerful Good.

"I doubt not, dear friends, that during its 140 years' existence, through its services and its communions; this church of yours has been a mighty instrumentality for good. Its influence has not only been for righteousness in this community but throughout the world. Men and women known and loved of you have gone out from you and have borne witness to the truth in all lands and before all men. I doubt not that through its spiritual power and spirit of loving kindness your church has been a mighty force for God's Kingdom.

"Wherever you go may you be blessed with the same spirit and be a blessing to those about you, and in the end may you join with the blessed ones who have gone before in the bliss prepared for God's chosen ones."

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Carl Schlegel, then addressed the congregation briefly in German. He reviewed the history of the church and said that, according to God's promise, as it had sown the truth so should it ultimately reap the fruits of righteousness. He spoke feelingly of the spiritual blessings they had all experienced in the old edifice. When he referred to the many friends and relatives of his hearers who had found peace in the hour of death through the truths taught them there many of the congregation wept. He then blessed them and bade them a loving farewell until they should meet in the new church.

The church was founded in 1758, and among its early members were some of the most noted men of the Colonial period.

The famous Baron Steuben was a regular attendant, and a Trustee of the church. Set into the wall of the vestibule of the old church is a tablet to his memory, bearing the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
Fred'k Will'm Aug's Baron Steuben,
a German,
Knight of the Order of Fidelity,
Aide-de-Camp to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia;
Major General and Inspector General in the Revolutionary War.
Esteemed, respected, and supported by Washington, he gave Military
Skill and Discipline to the
Citizen Soldiers
Who
(fulfilling the Decrees of Heaven)
Achieved the Independence of the United States.

The highly polished manners of the Baron were graced by the most noble feelings of the heart. His hand, "open as day for melting charity," closed only in the strong grasp of death.

This Memorial is inscribed by an American who had the honor to be his aide-de-camp and the happiness to be his friend.
Obit., 1795.

John Jacob Astor's Records.

John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor family, was not only a member of the church, but an elder, and for a considerable time clerk of the congregation. Many of the now faded and yellow records are in his handwriting. It is noteworthy that in all these wherever it was necessary to mention a list of names he modestly placed his own last. The minutes are variously signed "John Jacob Astor," "John J. Astor," and "J. J. Astor."

Two entries, dated in March and April, 1803, show that Mr. Astor took an active part in the church affairs, and that the person who united in himself the functions of schoolmaster and janitor did not want to do any more work than he had to. The first reads:

"Inquiry was made as to whether any person were charged to keep clean and sweep the church, and Mr. Siegner and Astor were appointed a committee to obtain a copy of Mr. Conrad, the schoolmaster's, contract with us, and to endeavor to get him to consent to add thereto, as part of his duty, to keep the church clean."

The second is:

"The committee waited on E. Conrad, but could not prevail on him to agree to the keeping the church clean. But the committee decided that he must keep clean the vessels used at communion, baptism, etc., to ring the bell of the church in case of fire, to have the bellows of the organ trod at his expense, and to dismiss him if he should refuse."

The original church building was situated near where THE NEW YORK TIMES Building now stands. This was afterward sold, the Dutch Reformed congregation moving to Chrystie Street, the fashionable "up-town" district of the day. Its next move, in 1854, was to the Norfolk Street church. The old Dutch Reformed Church customs and methods are still adhered to, and will be transplanted to the new Sixty-eighth Street structure, which is hoped will be ready for occupancy by early Winter.

DR. HARSHA LAUDS SETH LOW.

Nurses' Bravery at the Ellis Island Fire Commended.

The Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, in Harlem, preached last night from the text "Because he had no depth." He said in part:

"There is a great amount of shallowness in our American life. Men and women go in for show on the surface rather than for real depth of character.

"The few great men who rise into prominence and usefulness are they who have cultivated depth of thought, love, and trust. Seth Low would never have taken the place he now occupies in our municipal and educational life if he had not cultivated depth of character from his young manhood steadily on to the present time. If he shall become Mayor of the Greater New York, it will be because men of various parties recognize this fact.

"One may develop a habit of strength and poise and usefulness if one so desires. The nurses on Ellis Island would never have been able to perform their heroic action in saving the lives of the patients in the hospital if they had not cultivated the habit of losing sight of self in the desire to benefit others. The raging flames could not break that habit. They forgot womanish fears and stood heroically to their tasks even though in danger of losing their own lives. All honor to them. Let us cultivate the same depth of love to others, so that no trying situation may find us lacking."

Drink Grain-O at the table; nourishing, appetizing, and healthful, and takes the place of coffee.—Adv.

AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

President Franklin Carter in His Baccalaureate Sermon Speaks of Corporations.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 20.—The first day of the Williams College commencement dawned very pleasantly this morning, but shortly after sunrise dark clouds floated through the sky and big raindrops began to fall. This lasted but a short time, however, and the sun came out for a second time, to remain.

At 10:30 o'clock, President Franklin Carter preached the baccalaureate sermon in the Congregational Church. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns, palms, and cut flowers, and the pulpit was almost hidden from view. The senior class occupied seats in the front of the church. President Carter said, among other things:

"The old 'laissez faire' political economy has fallen into disrepute, perhaps justly, perhaps not altogether justly. Noble and ardent spirits are studying with eagerness and thoroughness the complicated problems of modern society. Easily enough the emotion of pity is stirred in our breasts. Easily enough that emotion finds utterance, far easier that its utterance commands applause and votes.

"The very word corporation seems to suggest to some of our scholars and to many of our politicians an incarnation of greed and oppression. It is not probable that the indignation so widely distributed and so deeply felt is without foundation in injustices and cruelties. But one may well question whether the chorus raised by the scholars who declare themselves against certain corporations and are easily understood to denounce all corporations is not likely to foment strife and to increase discontent and to fix the minds of the poor on real or imagined wrongs—on bread rather than on the word of God; to deepen the conviction from which the whole Nation is suffering that the satisfaction of wants, or comfort, or luxury are more important than the Christlike services commanded by the word of God."

More than 1,000 people heard the sermon. This afternoon the annual missionary prayer meeting was held in Mission Park, led by the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth of New York City, and this evening the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of New York City addressed the Mills Young Men's Christian Association in the Congregational Church. The church was filled to the doors. To-morrow will be wholly a students' day.

BACCALAUREATE AT FORDHAM.

Father Hill Speaks of Love to God and Man.

The baccalaureate sermon at St. John's College, Fordham, was delivered yesterday afternoon in the Students' Church, in the college grounds, by the Rev. O. A. Hill of St. Peter's Church, Jersey City. There was a large attendance. Father Hill said in part:

"Throughout the sacred writings love of God and love of man go hand in hand together, and extravagance in a subdued and holy sense is the badge of all the saints with whose lives history is acquainted. The world of sin has a good word for every sort of extravagance save only that of sanctity.

"The enemy of souls is the moving spirit in many a beneficent scheme set on foot today, and his tools are the dupes who culpably imagine that a warm bed in Winter, a cool breeze in Summer, and a satisfied appetite all the year round are the centre and summit of human happiness and contentment.

"Accursed the hand that saves an orphan from starvation only to rob the orphan's mind of belief in the existence of God. The teachers who declare that a man ascends in the scale of citizenship the further he recedes from his Creator and the more thoroughly he forgets his moral obligations toward the Creator are teaching a doctrine of devils.

"Love of man not founded on the love of God is time wasted."

The commencement exercises of the college will be held Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan will preside, and Joseph F. Daly will make the address to the graduates, after which a reception will be held under the auspices of the Alumni Association.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

Dr. Little Speaks of the Opportunities that Await Women.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 20.—The graduating class of Mount Holyoke College listened this morning to a baccalaureate sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little of Dorchester, Mass. In the course of his sermon the doctor said:

"The best service, in my judgment, possible to any woman, however richly dowered, is to do womanly things in a womanly way, thus illustrating in her life and character the loftiest type of womanhood. The world is not in very great need of women ambitious to do only masculinely well as best what man can do exceedingly well—but women who can easily do the finer, choicer, more delicate grades of work, which men can never do at all.

"There are supreme honors for women which men cannot win, even if they try. The tasks to which woman may bring her superior tact, quicker intuition, greater gentleness, stronger patience, swifter insight, readier forecast of issues, firmer tenacity of purpose, simpler faith, warmer sympathy, and deeper love are already manifold and multiplying every day."

Commencement at Hobart.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 20.—The seventy-second annual commencement season of Hobart College began to-day with an early communion at St. John's Chapel, Chaplain Converse officiating. This was followed by a sermon in Trinity Church on the subject of consecrated life by the Rev. Dr. Francis Lobdele of Buffalo. The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class was delivered in the evening by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Dr. Nelson, rector, and President-elect Jones of Hobart assisted at the services.

At Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., June 19.—The Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart of Harrisburg preached the baccalaureate sermon to-day at Lafayette College. The sermon was followed by a baccalaureate address by President Warfield. This evening the Rev. Dr. James W. Gilland of Brooklyn preached in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall.

Smith College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 20.—The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at Smith College was preached by President L. Clark Seelye this afternoon. The service was held at the First Church, which was finely decorated. Music was furnished by the college Glee Club.

BISHOP WIGGER LAID STONE.

New School and Lyceum for All Saints Parish in Jersey City.

The cornerstone of the new school and lyceum of All Saints Parish, in the Lafayette District of Jersey City, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop Wigger, assisted by Vicar General John J. O'Connor and Chancellor Thomas A. Wallace. The sermon was deliv

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVE. TENTH & EIGHTEENTH STS.

THE STORE'S INTEREST

And *it is* interesting these June days. Ample evidence of this is not lacking. Manufacturers are adjusting their stocks. We're helping some of them. Some of our own to straighten up also. Thus, abundant opportunities for you to make profitable purchases here. Read on and you'll find the proof.

Parlor Suits. Eighty-four 3-piece Suits—9 styles—at maker's prices. New styles, well made. Mahogany and mahogany finished frames, upholstered in fancy silks and embroidered velvets. $26 to $95—regularly a half more.

About fifty odd Parlor Chairs from our regular stocks are to be evicted. Now, $5 to $15; were $7.50 to $20.

Parasols. The left-over stocks of two manufacturers. They go on sale to-day at half prices and less. Beautiful combinations of silks and chiffon; natural wood and Dresden handles. Prices, 75c to $3.25. Values from $2 to $20. Strangely and truly cheap. 750 in the lot, and they'll go in a jiffy.

Dress Goods. Harvest time for wanters of Summer dress stuffs. The choicest fabrics of the season at abnormally low prices.

Scores of black Dress Stuffs very cheap. Among them—

Grenadines, 50c to $2.50; were 85c to $3.50.
All-wool Challis, 25c; regular 37 1-2c.
Figured Mohair Sicilian, 37 1-2c and 45c; were 75c and $1.

Three new Cotton Stuffs get first showing. Over 60 patterns.

25c printed Dimities, 8c.
25c printed Brilliants, 8c.
25c printed Organdy Raye, 10c.

Unprecedented cheapness, and these but hint at the interesting stock.

Muslin Underwear. The garments are generous size, carefully made and tastefully trimmed. Prices are just about what you'd have to pay for materials.

Some lots of broken sizes are ready for selling to-day at reduced prices.

Women's Tailor-made Suits. TEN DOLLARS. Early season values up to $30. Saturday's prices $15 to $17.75. About fifty in the lot. Popular styles, materials and colors. The top-notch of style and tailoring.

Fancy China. Splendid assortment of Haviland China, Dresden decorations, at 35c. Some pieces worth $1—others not so much—all extremely cheap. New goods.

Cut Glass. Olive Dishes, Spoon Holders and Bon-bon Dishes, $1.50. Less than half regular prices. Deep cuttings, handsome designs.

Housekeeping Linens. Table Linen and Cloths, Napkins and huckaback Towels at prices far and away below the market. All-flax Linens—no admixture here. The prices are an interesting story—the stocks tell it best. See them.

Embroideries. Put up in pieces of 4½ yds., 25c to $1.25 a piece. 3 to 9 in. wide. Splendid patterns for trimming Summer dresses. Extremely cheap.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate to Continue Work on the Tariff Bill—No General Legislation in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Republican Senators in charge of the tariff bill begin to feel that the end is almost in sight. They do not hope to conclude the consideration of the bill by the close of the present week, but they expect by that time to be able to say when they can complete the work.

The difficulty of adjusting differences in their own party is causing the managers more perplexity at present than is the open opposition to the bill in the Senate. It has been found impossible so far to harmonize the contending forces among Republicans on the tobacco and wool schedules. The differences on tobacco have been compromised, though not to the satisfaction of all concerned, and if there should be another caucus before the tobacco schedule is taken up in the regular order the question is liable to be reopened there.

The wool schedule will confront the Senate at the opening of the session Monday, and it is Senator Allison's purpose to press consideration of the schedule as fast as possible. It will be impossible to postpone much longer the settlement of the differences on the wool question. It is expected if the committee should not be able to announce a determination some time Monday that the matter will be referred to an early caucus or a caucus may be called if the committee fixes a rate that is not satisfactory to the wool men.

There is little doubt that an advance will be conceded by the committee, but the question of interest is whether the increase will be all the wool men demand.

The wool schedule, of course, will give rise to an animated debate, but the Democratic Senators say there is no disposition on their part to needlessly prolong it.

There also are numerous articles on the free list and in the "sundry" schedule which will arouse differences of opinion, and if the Republicans do not withdraw the internal revenue features of the bill, there will be a sharp clash over that. They are practically decided, however, to retreat from these provisions. It also practically is determined that the House provision in regard to Hawaiian sugar will be continued, pending the disposition of the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

For the rest, the question of reciprocity and the problem presented by the trusts in connection with the tariff are still undetermined by the Republicans themselves, but there is no doubt there will be more or less general debate upon any proposition agreed to when presented in the Senate.

The programme in the House this week will be the same as during the past weeks. There will be two sessions, one on Monday and another on Thursday. It is probable the Committee on Rules will bring in a special order on Monday for the consideration of the bill appropriating money to repair the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the bill no doubt will be passed.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 20.—Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court has reaffirmed his decree in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York vs. the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company and others, that the railroad shall be sold as a whole; not in divisions, as desired by the plaintiffs. The case probably will be carried to the United States Court of Appeals for final decision.

A VICTORIAN RETROSPECT

John Codman's Recollections of Scenes in Piccadilly on Coronation Day Sixty Years Ago.

WELLINGTON RODE WITH SOULT

Popular Enthusiasm at Sight of Victoria Indescribable—Experiences of a Party of Yankee Sailors on Their Way to and in London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coming jubilee of the Queen's coronation in England carries my memory back sixty years, when I sat on the wall of the Duke of Devonshire's palace, in Piccadilly, and saw the fair young Victoria as she was proceeding to Westminster Abbey to be crowned Queen. At that time I was the second mate of the ship Globe of Philadelphia, recently arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of cotton from New Orleans. She had a pedantic little skipper, who thought more of his dignity as "monarch of the peopled deck" than the sovereign of Great Britain thought of hers, and the exercise of a small tyranny gave him as much satisfaction as she could derive from the command of her army and navy. Therefore, the incident I am about to relate as an introduction to my story was rather enjoyed than resented by the ship's officers and crew.

We had taken a pilot off Hollyhead. A bluff old English seadog he was, as he faced the skipper on landing upon the deck. After the usual question as to the latest news, the latter asked in a brusque manner: "Well, how do you like your new Queen?"

"God bless her Majesty," replied the loyal pilot; "we all love her!"

Then followed another question, too coarse and vulgar for repetition. The pilot looked at the dirty little blackguard for an instant without reply, then seized him by the neck, pushed him down his own companionway, and, administering a parting kick, drew the slide over him. He did not show his face on deck again until we were moored in the dock at Liverpool.

The coronation was to come off in about a week from that time. Like the officers of several other American ships, I had a strong desire to be present on the great occasion, and we made application to our respective Captains for leave of a few days. Our chief officer did not care to go, and he told me to say to the Captain that I could be spared from duty for the time. I confess that even with that backing I had little hopes of obtaining permission, after the recent treatment an American Captain of his self-consciousness had received at a British pilot's hands. But as I struck him directly after a good dinner, I gained my point. Indeed, his chastisement worked well for us all, on the whole, for on the return passage it was evident that he did not desire to have it reported at Philadelphia.

Sailors in an English Stage Coach.

In the year 1837 there was no through railroad from Liverpool to London. One had been commenced from London, but had progressed no further than to Denby Hall, a distance, as I remember, of about thirty-five miles, and a part of this was operated by a stationary engine that pulled the trains over Primrose Hill. The rest of the journey was accomplished by that delightful old stage-coach method which Dickens has made immortal for its transportation of Mr. Pickwick and his friends under the guidance of the elder Weller. Pickwick must have lived in those early days of mine. I knew him as we all know him. Like the poet, he was born, not made—born in the brain of the great novelist and self-existent ever afterward.

Old men like myself remember the predecessors of railroads in this country. Some of them are still extant, at least in reproduction. Everything else seems to have been improved upon, but the stage coach in which I traveled to Dummer Academy from Boston seventy-five years ago, swung on leather braces, with its driver's seat "swinging," reached to it, its rack behind and its little iron rail on the top, may still be seen identically the same, as it serves for a "transfer coach" in New York and Boston to-day. So with the English coach of a different construction, that at one period nearly died out, but has lately been resurrected for the purpose of pleasure, instead of its former requirement for utility. It was upon a vehicle of this description that on a lovely June day in 1837 a company of American sailors climbed to their seats, in front of the booking office. We had chartered the coach for our own use, appropriating the entire deck roofs for ourselves, but generously allowing the coachman to pick up for his own benefit any way passengers along the road, provided they would be content to go in the hold.

After the Guard's Horn Blew.

The guard blew his horn. The crowd of our shipmates and others on the sidewalk gave us three cheers, which were heartily returned, and the horses started off at a brisk trot and broke into a gallop as we cleared the paved streets. Then we came out into the lovely country so new to some of us, who before had scarcely known anything on shore but walls and boarding houses. Now all was blue overhead and green around, diversified by church spires, thatched cottages, haystacks, and people, people such as we had not been accustomed to see. But our chief joy was when at intervals of every ten miles we changed horses. There was no time to get down and stroll about. Nor did we care to do so, when the rosy barmaids came out from the public houses and handed us our mugs of ale, and sometimes we smacked our lips—well, at the ale. Thus we sped along over the smooth macadamized road, our way enlivened by the yellow horn and our own old forecastle songs, until late in the day we came to Denby Hall, and, to our regret, were transferred to railway carriages, to take cabs at the station and to be driven to the Queen, St. Paul's Churchyard. We had come to see the Queen, and this was our first experience in London.

The 22d of June was ushered in by a rosate dawn and bright sunshine. No fog settled over the city for any part of the day, and even the chimneys seemed to have held back their smoke. Here we are accustomed to display of loyalty to the flag. It is a noble sentiment, for the flag symbolizes the country; but on that day in London there was something more than loyalty to a piece of bunting. There was loyalty to an individual, to a Queen, to a lovely young girl. Had it been a Prince who was about to be crowned, that sentiment would have universally prevailed, but on this occasion there was added to it that chivalrous emotion that all civilized men experience for women, in all conditions of society, because of their sex, and which women of this generation will do well to remember has ever been their chief attraction.

How Americans Got Places.

There were no reserved seats in Westminster Abbey for American sailors, nor had we hired any window or roof for observation. Therefore, it was necessary to be stirring bright and early. We learned the way to Piccadilly, having discovered that the procession would pass through that street. An immense crowd was already assembled, but we pushed our way through until we came to the wall inclosing the Duke of Devonshire's palace. I have seen that old wall many times since, and have taken the trouble to ascertain that its height is eleven feet. There was plenty of room up there, but nobody thought of scaling it, especially as it was guarded by several awe-inspiring flunkies in powdered wigs and elaborate liveries. But we were not intimidated. The tallest among us was a Nantucket man called Coffin. I do not know whether, like his namesake immortalized by Cooper, his name was Tom, although "Long Tom" would have been appropriate to him. Our plan was speedily arranged. "Say, mister," said Coffin, addressing one of the servants, "we are a lot of American mates who want to look at her Majesty, God bless her"—I had previously told him to speak of her in the style of the Hollyhead pilot—"there are only four of you there, and you don't want all the room. Reach your hand down; here is a sovereign for you, and one apiece for the others when we get up. Come, lend us a hand."

The bait took; one by one we got on Coffin's shoulders to catch their hands, and last of all the next tallest leaned down and some of us held on to his heels, while he grasped the hands of the old fellow and hauled him up. "There's your other three sovereigns," he said, "and an extra one to drink the health of her Majesty, God bless her!" That parapet was not only vantage ground for seeing the procession, but it was also one for gaining information.

Wellington and Soult.

While waiting there for two or three hours we made friends with our hosts, spinning yarns and singing songs for them, and they, in turn, when the cortège came along, told us the names of some of the notables who were in it. I cannot recall many of them now, but conspicuous among them were the great Duke of Wellington and his former adversary Marshal Soult, seated in a carriage, side by side. It was a graceful act on the part of France to send the grizzled old warrior as a special representative on this august occasion. Next to the cheers that rent the air at the approach of the Queen, the loudest and the heartiest resounded for these two veterans.

The Enthusiasm Indescribable.

The enthusiasm for the Queen herself was such that, while its echo seems still to ring in my ears, I can find no words adequate to describe it. She is a dignified matron now, unlike in all appearance the blushing maiden of eighteen who greeted our sight on that day, but loved and adored by her people even more than she was then, when their affection was based upon hope, but has now been more than realized.

"Was she pretty?" some woman who reads this may ask. No, nor handsome, but she was just a healthy-looking English lass, a bud of promise for the British nation that has blossomed and matured in answer to their prayers.

She has been a blessing also to us as well as to her own subjects. It was her influence, seconded by that of the Prince Consort, that averted the dissolution of the Union that might have ensued from acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States, and it doubtless of late smoothed down the temper of her people, ruffled by the belligerent Venezuela proclamation of President Cleveland. Little could the Yankee sailors who sat upon that wall foresee what that gaudy pageant that passed before them might presage.

The Sailors' Leisure Time.

We had witnessed the great event for which we had come to London, but we availed ourselves of the leave of absence to see all that could be seen in the limited time at our disposal. From sunrise to sunset of the next two days there was not a moment unemployed, and they were wound up at the theatres at night. We visited, among other places, Westminster Abbey, where the coronation decorations still remained; the Tower, St. Paul's, the British Museum, the Horseguards, the palaces, Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals, at which latter we found two old fellows who had been part of the crew of the Shannon when she captured the Chesapeake. We listened calmly to their story of how they had "licked the Yankees" in that battle, and were magnanimous enough not to say anything about the Constitution and the Guerrière.

Then we left London as we had come, dragged over Primrose Hill to Denby Hall in a railroad train, and taking the coach again for Liverpool. We had yet a day of unexpired leave, and so we went to the Adelphi Hotel, called for the best its larder afforded, disported ourselves in the company of Lords and ladies and American tourists, and then went down to the docks on board of our respective ships, having spent our last shilling, but abundantly satisfied with the value received.

JOHN CODMAN.
St. Denis Hotel, New York.

HOFFMAN WAS MURDERED.

This Fact Established by the Coroner's Inquiry in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The evidence introduced in the Hoffman inquest apparently establishes beyond reasonable question the fact that Isaac Hoffman was murdered, but by whom or for what motive there is nothing before the Coroner's jury to show.

When the inquest was adjourned yesterday Coroner Hawkins announced his intention of calling Secretary Figel as the first witness on Monday morning.

TOPEKA (KAN.) WOMEN ANGRY.

They Raid Miller's Saloon and Pour Liquor into the Street.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 20.—At Jamestown, Cloud County, Friday night a band of women, armed with such implements as hatchets, hammers, and axes, marched to Miller's saloon and smashed the building and bar furniture and fixtures into atoms.

Two months ago the women elected a complete woman's ticket as Mayor and council of Jamestown, and pledged the people to rid the town of gambling and to drive out a saloon that had been run by F. J. Miller, in defiance of law. Failing by peaceable means, the raid was made, and notice served on Miller to leave town. Eight kegs of beer and twenty-five gallons of whisky were poured into the street.

PASTOR MURDERER ARRESTED.

The Rev. W. T. West Captured After Ten Years in Seguin, Texas.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 20.—Word was received here yesterday of the arrest of the Rev. William T. West at Seguin, Texas. Ten years ago West was pastor of the Methodist Church at Chesterton, this county. He deserted his family, running away with Miss Susie Beck, a member of his church. They fled to St. Louis, where West murdered the girl by administering poison.

After her burial he returned to Chesterton feigning insahity. When an investigation was started he fled the country. He was traced to Canada, then to England, and back to Salt Lake City, and to Mexico. His arrest was caused by his having trouble with his wife's sister, who revenged herself by informing the officers of his crime.

HONORING HARRY WRIGHT.

Monument to the "Father of Baseball" Unveiled in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The monument erected to the memory of Harry Wright, the "Father of Baseball," was unveiled in West Laurel Hill Cemetery this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of persons. It was expected that the National League would be represented at the unveiling by a number of the officials of the various clubs, but Messrs. Reach and Rogers of the Philadelphia Club were the only League representatives present. Letters of regret were read from Presidents Pullian of Louisville, Byrne of Brooklyn, Von Der Horst of Baltimore, and Soden of Boston, and from the veteran Jack Chapman, manager of the Meriden (Conn.) Club. The ceremonies were simple and brief. Mr. P. Reinhalter, the contractor, and Mr. Edmond Quinn, the sculptor, turned over the monument to the Harry Wright Memorial Association, and it was received on behalf of the association by Mr. Frank Hough, its President. Mr. Hough then turned the memorial over to the care of the cemetery company. The orator of the day was Col. John I. Rogers, who eloquently extolled the noble life and character of the famous manager and player.

The statue was erected under the direction of the Harry Wright Memorial Association of this city, and from the proceeds of games played throughout the country on April 13, 1896. The monument is a bronze figure of Mr. Wright in every-day dress, with his bat in the left hand, while the right hand grasps a pair of eye glasses. The figure is 6 feet 6 inches in height, and is mounted on a pedestal of Barre granite 7 feet 6 inches high, thus making the full height of the memorial 14 feet.

Lightning Kills an Illinois Miser.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20.—Christian Gonalt, alias Chris Minenkin, was killed by lightning yesterday while plowing a field near Farmersville. It was discovered on searching his clothing that he had about $25,000 in cash in his pockets. He had been living a miser's life.

Senator Aldrich Better.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—United States Senator Aldrich, who has been resting at his home at Sharon Neck, for some days, will return to Washington this week. He is improved greatly in health.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

Reports of Encounters Between the Spanish and Insurgents in Various Quarters.

PLANS OF CAPT. GEN. WEYLER

Posters at Manzanillo Containing Threats to Hang Guerrillas and Native Volunteers—Sixteen Thousand Sick in Government Hospitals.

HAVANA, June 20.—According to an official report from Manzanillo, the insurgents continue to surrender. Gen. Calixto Garcia has caused to be placarded on trees, posters threatening to hang guerrillas and native volunteers.

The firm of Alejandro Gonzales, purveyors to the military hospital in Santa Clara, has refused to furnish the hospital with supplies of provisions owing to the fact that they have not received payment for their goods in seven months. They claim the Government now owe them over $100,000.

Four days ago a party of soldiers arrived here from Fort Mogotes, five leagues from the City of Santa Clara. They say an attack was made upon the fort by a band of insurgents, and that most of the garrison died defending the fort. All the ammunition was captured and all the survivors of the garrison, excepting themselves, were taken prisoners by the insurgents.

Capt. Gen. Weyler will go to Santiago de Cuba the last of this month to assume command there of military operations. He will take with him 40,000 men.

According to official advices, Col. Ozce, with the Pavia Battalion, after a hot fight, seized a number of positions held by the insurgents, which were considered impregnable, and destroyed an insurgent camp and hospitals in the Bamburanoa Ranges.

Sebonical Jobo Robado is also reported to have destroyed a hospital which the insurgents had just abandoned, burning the beds and furniture.

From the Jucaro-Moron trocha come reports that large forces of insurgents have approached the trocha with the intention of crossing. The insurgents are believed to be under the command of Gomez.

Official advices state that a hot engagement has occurred at Mantua, Pinar del Rio Province. The Spanish marine and infantry forces were largely outnumbered by the insurgents, and after several hours' fierce fighting the regulars were compelled to seek refuge in a neighboring town. They met with large losses in killed and wounded, many of whom were left on the field.

The insurgents recently have destroyed with dynamite two culverts on the railroad to Ciobra at the Chapman Crossing.

There are actually 16,000 sick soldiers now in Government hospitals, and the authorities have been compelled to open the Regla sugar warehouse for the purpose of receiving the suffering troops. Dysentery is making havoc among the troops in Santiago de Cuba. Medical Inspector Dr. Justo Martinez will sail soon for Santiago with 500 beds.

Recent investigations have developed that a number of the residents of Santiago de Cuba are American citizens, and it is said many of them sympathize with the insurgents and favor the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

It is said that the Captain of the steamer Valencia, which recently was fired upon by the cruiser Reina Mercedes, did not wish to enter a protest, but was persuaded to do so by Señor Castillo Ferrer, brother of the Chairman of the Conservative Party at Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Navarro, during his stay at Santiago de Cuba, was visited by the local authorities and by all the Consuls except the American, who simply sent his card to the Admiral.

HEBREW SCHOOL IN CHICAGO.

Only the Hebrew Language to be Used in Writing and Speaking.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Chicago is to have a school in which Hebrew is to be the only language used in speaking and teaching. It was incorporated yesterday at Springfield, under the name of the Baron Hirsch Free Hebrew School of Chicago.

The Hebrew Bible will be the principal subject of study, though the primary scholastic branches also will be taught.

POLICEMAN FATALLY HURT.

Tried to Stop a Street Fight in South Framingham, Mass.—Troops Called Out.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 20.—The local militia company was called out this morning to search the town for some drunken Italians who had inflicted probably fatal injuries on one of the town policemen.

A lot of Italians came into town on the train from Natick just after midnight, and four of them had a savage fight on Waverly Street. Policemen Robert Trace and David Bastien made an attempt to stop the fight by warning the men to go home peaceably. But this they would not do, so the officers attempted to arrest one of the ringleaders.

At once the Italians set upon the policemen. Bastien was clubbed with a bottle of beer, and his skull was badly fractured. The other policeman could not hold the prisoner, who was dragged away, after which all the Italians took to their heels.

The police sounded the militia alarm on the Chief Engineer's whistles, but as rain was pouring in torrents few of the soldiers turned out. The object was to scour the town for the assailants of Policeman Bastien, and this meant the surrounding of the Italian colony here. The militiamen who responded accompanied the police force and a number of citizens to "Dogs Nest," as the Italian colony is known, where a house-to-house search was made. Three men were arrested, two of whom Policeman Trace identified as the men in the fight. They were taken to the police station, and will be held to await the result of Bastien's injuries.

To-night the hospital physicians reported Bastien's condition as hopeless.

GUY R. P. ELLISON ARRESTED.

Members of the Van Horn & Ellison Drug Company Have a Business Dispute Over Checks.

An unusual-looking group attracted attention in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. They were Guy R. P. Ellison and S. H. Ellison, brothers, and Alfred Van Horn, their brother-in-law. All three are members of the Van Horn & Ellison Drug Company of 129 Park Avenue and 765 Fifth Avenue. S. H. Ellison, the Treasurer of the company, and Mr. Van Horn, its former President, were there as complainants against Guy R. P. Ellison, its Vice President. The charge was forging the firm name to a check for $208 on April 5 last, and afterward converting the money to his own use.

The accused man entered a general denial, and went on to say that the whole matter was only a business dispute inside the corporation. He had signed and indorsed the check by the advice of his counsel, and he believed that he had a perfect right to do so. He denounced his arrest as an outrage.

H. S. Ellison said that the company proposed to test the right of his brother to draw checks, sign, and indorse them, and then get the money on them. The only member of the corporation who had the right to indorse checks, he said, was Secretary Robinson. Guy, he added, had already obtained about $500 on checks signed by himself, and the other members proposed to stop it if possible.

Magistrate Wentworth set the examination for Tuesday, and Mr. Van Horn asked that the prisoner be paroled until then. H. S. Ellison also made the same request, saying that he knew his brother had no intention of running away.

Magistrate Wentworth said he had no option in the case, and the defendant got his brother to go to 424 Park Avenue and fetch his sister, Miss E. Georgie Ellison to court. She qualified in $500, and he was released.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Nassau Club Will Fix the Date This Week for the Senior Single Shell Race.

METROPOLITAN CLUB DOINGS

From the Present Outlook the Philadelphia Regatta Will Receive Very Few Entries from the Clubs Along the Harlem.

The Nassau Boat Club's Board of Trustees will meet this week, when a date for the senior single-shell race for the Abeel Perpetual Challenge Cup, to be rowed over the regulation one-mile course, will be fixed. The cup, which is silver, with stag-horn handles, is held by the winner, while the gold medal which accompanies it becomes his personal property. Several members of the club are in training on the Harlem for the event.

At the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house yesterday there were plenty of members, but none seemed particularly anxious to take their customary spin. Finally the Captain succeeded in getting together a crew for the eight-oared barge, and, with about twelve passengers aboard, they made a trip to Bowery Bay. The club has given up the idea of sending its four-oared gig crew to the Philadelphia regatta, which has been in training for the past two months. The men are rowing in good form, but do not have the time to spend in training. The Metropolitan double, composed of Barkington and Grand, is the only crew training from the house at present. They will enter the Long Island regatta, and are looked upon as a very likely crew. They were out on the river yesterday for a short spin, and their good work was remarked by all.

From the present outlook the Philadelphia regatta will receive very few entries from the Harlem clubs. At the opening of the season there were at least a dozen crews in training, but now they have dwindled down to two or three. The latest crew to announce that it had decided to stay at home is the Harlem Rowing Club's Junior four-oared shell crew, which is considered the best on the river, being composed of Aman, bow; Nagle, No. 2; Maher, No. 3, and Rittler stroke.

The crew's reason for not entering is that Aman, the bow man, has not been in the best of health since he rowed in the Harlem regatta on Decoration Day, and he has been advised to do no more racing this season.

The Bohemian junior eight were out for a practice spin during the morning. The senior eight has practically disbanded, and are doing very little to get in the eight, the majority of the men rowing in single shells and gigs.

The Crescent Boat Club's eight-oared barge was manned by the following crew for a pleasure trip up the river about 4 o'clock: McCune, bow; Rotchfort, No. 2; Anderson, No. 3; Weston, No. 4; Cronin, No. 5; Kasmeir, No. 6; Mehrhoff, No. 7; Handibode, stroke, and Dowling, coxswain. Later in the evening the barge crew, which is training for the Valencia Boat Club's Barge race, went out for its regular practice spin.

At the Wyanoke boathouse there was plenty of life, and both the six and the eight oared barges were out. The club's junior four-oared gig crew, which is training for the Long Island regatta, were out rowing in good form at a very lively clip. The crew is composed of Herz, bow; Marsh, No. 2; Goldstone, 3; Clawson, stroke, and Haines, coxswain. The crew is being coached by Fred Page, who is very enthusiastic over their work, and predicts another victory for them. The Dauntless and the Union Boat Club had eights, as well as a number of singles and doubles, on the river.

LABOR TEMPLE DISCUSSED.

Another Report Made to Central Labor Union Upon the Proposed Exchange for Workingmen.

Delegate George H. Warner of the Machinists yesterday again reported to the Central Labor Union on the project to build a labor temple or exchange with non-interest bearing scrip that could be exchanged for labor or other commodities at the exchange.

The committee, of which Mr. Warner is Chairman, he said, suggested that the work begin with the purchase of building lots from a man who is a large employer and has a big pay roll, for a one-hundred-thousand-dollar labor temple. A depository or storehouse will be necessary, where scrip that is given out in lieu of money for work done can be deposited to be exchanged for necessaries of life with labor exchanges that already exist in certain parts of the country. The Central Labor Union could get through these exchanges canned goods, flour, clothing, hats, shoes, or any other necessaries. It could go further and get luxuries. One branch of a labor exchange in the West has done a business of $85,000 in six months without any legal tender. People who were tired of looking for work joined this exchange.

"This was somewhat of a Debs idea," continued Warner. He proposes to found a colony for unemployed men who cannot get work, and unemployed men would also get work through a labor exchange. There was already an instance in New Jersey where workmen paid in hats for their work, and they traded off their hats for other things through a labor exchange. The committee had already an offer of property up town, to be paid for in scrip.

The meeting indorsed the report amid applause.

Delegate Leavitt of the Sheet and Plate-glass Glaziers reported that his trade was very dull.

Delegate Henry of the Woodcarvers also said that his trade was very dull. Wealthy New Yorkers did not seem to be fond of art, and used papier maché instead of wood carving because it was cheaper. This was the case at the Astoria Hotel, Sherry's new hotel, and the New York Athletic Club. In the last-named place the contract for the wood carving called for $14,000, but papier maché, that cost only $3,000, was substituted.

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers' said that the employers in that trade were beginning to find out that the new rule of 8's hours was correct, that the men should eat in their own foremen in the shops.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union wanted the meeting to request Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre to employ only members of that union in his orchestra. The meeting promised to do so.

Chairman Purcell Condemned.

At a meeting of Typographical Union, No. 6, held yesterday at Clarendon Hall, a resolution was passed condemning William Purcell, Chairman of the State Board of Commissioners of Mediation and Arbitration. It said that organized labor had no confidence in the board, because Mr. Purcell was an enemy of labor. He is the proprietor of a Rochester newspaper, and when a strike was ordered on another paper of that city Mr. Purcell, it is alleged, sent his printers to help out the proprietor of that paper.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, June 22, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Ialova vs. Muller. 2—Matter of Kuhnorn. 3—Matter of Schaedler. 4—Matter of Styf or Steve. 5—Matter of Knox Street. 6—Matter of East Two Hundred and Third Street. 7—Matter of Jennings Street. 8—Department of Buildings vs. Nathan. 9—Same vs. Henderson. 10—Same vs. St. Vincent's Hospital. 11—Alline vs. Northwestern Life Assurance Company. 12—Bull vs. Murray. 13—Potter vs. Potter. 14—Davis vs. Davis. 15—Halsted vs. Halsted. 16—Rhoades vs. Fitch. 17—Duryee vs. same. 18—People ex rel Johnson vs. Fitch. 19—Fitzpatrick vs. Hanham. 20—Continental Trust Company vs. Planisek. 21—Levy vs. Levy. 22—Oppenheim vs. Lewis. 23—Matter of Levett Hilton Company. 24—Clay vs. Wova. 25—Gregg vs. Kimoto Multescope Company. 26—Post vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 27—Taylor vs. Taylor. 28—Chichester vs. Bultes. 29—Burrow vs. Dwinelle. 30—Hutchins vs. Washington Life Insurance Company. 31—Matter of Yellow Pine Company. 32—Gunn vs. Gunn. 33—Matter of Speckman. 34—Matter of Flisser. 35—People ex rel Potter vs. Fitch. 36—People ex rel Forrest vs. same. 37—People ex rel Mitchel vs. same. 38—Matter of Beach. 39—Speer vs. Jonhof. 40—McKesson vs. Field. 41—Fox vs. Miller. 42—Starr vs. Gallagher. 43—Gallagher vs. Hirsh. 44—Wright vs. McKay. 45—Kenney vs. Rhinelander. 46—Brakmann vs. Rossiter. 47—Petrolia Manufacturing Company vs. Jenkins. 48—Ellery vs. Bank of Commerce of Buffalo. 49—Pierce vs. Granite State Provident Association 12269—Sheperd vs. Grunhut.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

6554—Lynch vs. Tully. 6156—Dickenson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4085—Phillips vs. Bang. 3764—Miller vs. Pforschenk. 6831—Snelling vs. Yetter. 5982—Appleton vs. Botsford. 3998—Hennessee vs. Lindsay. 6443—Letzner vs. East River Mill and Lumber Company. 6445—Herrmann vs. Barbig. 6480—Bullowa vs. Bonnano. 3624—Brandt vs. Heiber. 6580—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 5685—Fineberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6005—Kessler vs. same. 5244—Nevison vs. Haase. 4925—Schneider vs. Cotrell. 6046—Sweeny vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5237—Wahlen vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company. 5236—Levin vs. Goldberg. 6285—Prussin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3504—Campaign Press Publishing Company. 3504—Duncan vs. Herter Brothers. 4357—Mierd vs. McNally. 5232—Lindner vs. Harlem Lighting Company. 3036—Zeigler vs. Edminster. 1107—Gideon vs. Dwyer. Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

4319—Good vs. Anderson. 6255—Phillips vs. Colen. 4197—Harris vs. Sire. 3051—Spellman vs. Knox. 6051—Sheridan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 6527—Chessman vs. International Navigation Company. 3276—Ryan vs. Simon. 2769—Raynor vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 5851—Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen vs. Noite. 601—McCue vs. Finck. 3871—Schnester vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2875—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3849—Keating vs. same. 6257—Cohn vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 6984—Burne vs. Campbell. 6294—Pratt vs. Morgan. 4209—Gordon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 6872—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3475—Farrie vs. Harnischfeger. 5457—Blair vs. Hagemeyer. 5058—Hoehler vs. O'Brien. 6721—Daly vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey. 6391—Book vs. The Mayor, &c. 6810—Lawlor vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 3154—De Goode vs. Sexton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. At 11 A. M.—1279—Contested will of Janett Steinnard. 283—Estate of Paul Mares; estate of Edward Koster.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Anna Lang, Eva M. Vogler, Eliza N. M. Blackwell, Hester Munez. At 2 P. M.—Sarah S. Bates, Charles H. Cleland.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estate of Waldo Hutchins.

1112—Contested will of Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1788—Strauss vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1842—Iba vs. Duttwyler. 1853—Bayer vs. Duffy. 1602—Sauer vs. Union Railway Company. 1420—George C. Flint Company vs. Rycroft. 1540—Westervelt vs. Sperry. 1755—Brettner vs. Michel. 1966—Cohen vs. Studinski. 1870—Dessar vs. Bradley. 4042—Murray vs. Turner. 1634—Hoyt vs. Neal. 1633—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

916—Decker vs. Wilson. 4840—Hofman vs. Rosenthal. 1238—Bernheimer vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2129—Broidy vs.

YALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Men Present a Fine Appearance, and the 'Varsity Crew Outweigh Cornell's or Harvard's.

THE BOATING COLONY AT REST

Statistics Showing All that Is Known of the Three Big Crews—How and When the Races Will Be Rowed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 20.—Yale is here and the blue floats over the boat house and training quarters and the boating colony has a score more added to its already large numbers. The arrival of the brawny giants will now make it possible for the collegiate experts who have picked winners and condemned methods to change their opinions. That the men who landed tonight will be in the race is apparent. Never was seen such a lot of stalwart looking men. The eight as picked to row on 'Varsity day weigh just 122 pounds more than the Cornell men, and about 40 pounds more than the Harvard boys. When they row over the course for the first time tomorrow they will be watched by hundreds of anxious eyes. So far as can be seen they form as formidable a crew as Yale has ever had.

It was quarter past 7 o'clock when the Peerless steam yacht, with Yale's crews and trainer on board, sighted the Poughkeepsie Bridge. The majority of the newspaper boats were docked and the boat houses of the several crews already located here, were deserted. Perhaps 200 people were strung along upon the docks, expecting to see the craft, but there was no demonstration of any kind. The Associated Press launch met the Peerless, passed the city with her, and escorted the little fleet to her anchorage, just off Yale's quarters.

Dipped Their Flags to Yale.

As the boats passed Pennsylvania's quarters, the Quakers dipped their flag three times, and the Peerless responded with her whistle. This was the only exchange of courtesy along the whole river front. When the Peerless came to anchor, Capt. Cook, in response to queries from The Associated Press, said that they intended to land immediately, but as darkness was setting in would not try to take the shells ashore, for fear of injuring them.

"The men are all well," said Trainer Bob, "and everybody is feeling in excellent spirits."

"How about their rowing qualities?" was asked.

Mr. Cook, with a broad smile, replied: "I'm perfectly satisfied with them, and I guess they are pretty well satisfied with themselves."

Mr. Cook further said that Yale's crews would probably not get out on the water before to-morrow afternoon, as the boats would have to be rerigged and that would consume the greater part of the day.

It was learned to-night on reliable impression that the Yale boys must have obtained of the course, as they sailed up it to-night. It was blowing pretty hard from the northwest against a stiff flood tide, making a choppy surface, and demonstrating that the Poughkeepsie course would be just as rough as any other piece of water upon certain occasions.

The men were landed immediately, and with the working force entered "carryalls" and were driven up to their quarters.

Loafing Day at Poughkeepsie.

The boating colony made this loafing day and everybody seemed to be pretty successful in keeping it faithfully. The Associated Press launch made a morning tour of the boat houses and found that outside of trainers' assistants and bulldog mascots everybody had deserted the places. Early this morning the Harvard men took a boat for West Point, where they enjoyed the entire day in sightseeing. At Cornell some of the men went to church and others lounged, while the assistants of Mr. Courtney looked over the boats. Frederick Vanderbilt's yacht, Conqueror, came up the river and lies near Columbia's boat house. None of the crews rowed to-day.

The greatest excitement, next to the arrival of Yale, seemed to be the announcement that John Harvard had been painted during the day, but it was proved that there had not been a violation of the sacred statue at Harvard, but that the training launch, John Harvard, had been treated to a new coat of paint of dazzling white.

For the benefit and information of those desiring to know the points of the three crews to row in the big 'Varsity race on Friday, June 25, these statistics are given:

Status of the Crews.

Weight.—There is a difference of 14½ pounds in the average weights of the crews. Yale is the heaviest, and Cornell the lightest, with Harvard as a happy medium. If weight counts for endurance, then Yale has the advantage, but, on the contrary, Cornell, with the lightest crew on the river, won last year's race easily. Cornell is lighter than ever this year, the lately added youngsters who succeeded some heavy men, being very light. For ideality Harvard's weight is the best. The average weights of the crews, exclusive of the coxswains, are as follows: Cornell, 159 pounds; Harvard, 169; Yale, 173½.

Endurance.—Harvard suffered last year from lack of endurance, while the light Cornell crew finished in splendid shape, although judged by the college "experts," soon to be dubbed dime novel newspaper work this year, as being too light to possibly withstand the strain of four miles. It is generally conceded that Yale crews always finish strong, and that endurance is their best point. Harvard has trained this year to overcome last year's defeat, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the hard racing will be done in the last mile.

The Mode of Start.

Starts.—Both Harvard and Cornell have studied much on the starts, and both incline to a quick start, but an equally quick slowdown to a normal stroke. Yale catches water quickly, but swings down to an easy gait at once. If Harvard and Cornell get fighting in the first mile or two and keep up a fast stroke, Yale, with her easy swing, will win the race. Or, if Harvard and Yale put up a terrific contest in the first mile, Cornell will repeat her performance of last year.

Length of Stroke.—Harvard pulls the longest stroke, and has the quickest recovery. Yale comes next and uses more body on the oar, but ships it more quickly for recovery. Cornell is about the same as last year, not quite so long as the present Harvard stroke, but snappier.

Boats and Rigging.—Cornell will use a new Watters paper boat, but both Harvard and Yale will use cedar boats built in this country. The Cornell and Yale crews use the American swivel oarlock, but the Harvard crews use the English thole pin and assert that they get much more power.

These few facts are things that will undoubtedly be factors in the race, tide and water not considered, and people of speculative minds can determine for themselves the winner with equally as much accuracy as the experts who are writing opinions from here. But after you have speculated before a final decision is given, tide and water, Yale luck, Harvard misfortune, and Cornell boating success should be marked down as unknown quantities liable to cause disaster to any decisive opinion.

Programme of the Races.

The programme for the entire series of races is briefly as follows:

Wednesday, June 23, two-mile race for freshmen of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell, to be rowed up stream between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Friday, June 25, four-mile race for 'Varsity crews of Yale, Harvard, Cornell, to be rowed down stream at 3:30 P. M. sharp.

Wednesday, June 30.—Two-mile race, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, to be rowed down stream between 4 and 5 P. M.

Friday, July 2—Four-mile 'Varsity race, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, to be rowed down stream between 4 and 5 P. M.

There is much discussion here to-day about the tide changes, and as exclusively detailed by The Associated Press, it is apprehended that unless the race is pulled off sharply on June 25, there may be trouble for whichever crew gets the beginning of the flood.

Some indignant protests are being made at the unwarranted stories about trainers spying upon other crews. Mr. Courtney said to-day: "It's all bosh. Any of the trainers are welcome in our boathouse. I never saw better feeling displayed. Mr. Lehmann, for Harvard, has invited me to go out in his launch and watch his crews row, and has extended a similar invitation to Capt. Spillman of the Cornell crew."

Every drop of Grain-O has nourishment in it, which is distributed through the system.—Adv.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

The Local Team in the South This Week—Will Play in Baltimore and Washington.

How the Clubs Stand.

Baltimore	33	10	.767
Boston	33	12	.733
Cincinnati	27	17	.614
New York	25	17	.595
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
Cleveland	22	23	.489
Pittsburg	21	23	.477
Washington	17	26	.395
Louisville	13	28	.378
Chicago	17	29	.370
St. Louis	10	38	.208

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Athletics, 1.
At Rochester—Buffalo, 8; Rochester, 3.
At Syracuse—Toronto, 7; Syracuse, 6.
At Newark—Newark, 15; Lancaster, 13.
At Newark, (second game)—Lancaster, 8; Newark, 7.

To-day's Games.

New York in Baltimore.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.

The New Yorks will open to-day in Baltimore, where four games will be played. The team then will go to Washington for three games. If the team plays the kind of ball it has been putting up for two weeks at the Polo Grounds, it should win at the very least four out of the seven games.

The Cincinnatis will have a much easier time to hold their present position. They play the tail-enders from St. Louis three games on their own grounds, and then go to Washington for a series of three games. Almost any kind of playing will win the St. Louis series, and the Washingtons ought not to prove difficult. It would not be a surprise, to see Cincinnati win the entire six games.

The Giants have their work cut out for them for the next two weeks. On their return from the present trip, three games will be played with Baltimore and three with Boston. The team is playing fine ball, and the local enthusiasts are confident that the men will acquit themselves well.

PARKWAY FALL MEETING.

Secretary Allen Announces the List of Candidates Entered.

Secretary W. C. Allen of the Parkway Driving Club has compiled the list of candidates for the trotting and pacing events to be contested at the Fall meeting of the club on Sept. 14, 15, 16, and 17. A 2:33 trot and a 2:16 pacing class did not fill, and additional class races will be opened instead of them for entries on or before Aug. 1.

The list of candidates for the Hamilton purse in the 2:17 trotting class is as follows:

1. Memorial, b. m., Brightmont-Blue Bull; Luke A. Burke, New York City.
2. Mark Twain, b. g., Marquette; John F. Dingee, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3. Sadie Mac, Santa Claus, Jr.-Speedy Fancy or Shedd Wilkes, ch. m., J. R. Shedd-Hamb., 506; Belle Mead Farm, Belle Mead, N. J.
4. Georgia H., b. m., Alcantara-Rosa H.; J. D. Kennedy, Danbury, Conn.
5. Dudley Scott, g., Albert W.; Charles G. Moser, Parkville, N. Y.
6. Jube, b. g., Stillman-Zolia; Thomas Morgan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
7. Orangelander, b. h., Greenlander-Orange Girl; J. H. Phillips, Parkville, N. Y.
8. Ap Alert, b. g., Alert-Canyuse; J. H. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
9. King Chimes, b. g., Chimes-Mambrino King; George Roeckel, Foster's Meadow, L. I.
10. Agnes Morrell, g. m., Independence; Nicholas Ryan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The candidates for the Bushwick purse in the 2:40 trotting class are:

1. Daisy D., bl. m., Quartermaster; John F. Dingee, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Medara, br. m., Alcanfancy-Arbutus; Eglinton Stock Farm, Allentown, N. J.
3. Azmore, b. g., Axtel or Waldorf, ro. g., Bird; J. W. Flagler, New York City.
4. Mary L., b. m., William L—; S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.
5. Columbia, ro. m., Mambritonian or Mary C., b. m., Idol King; C. J. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.
6. Amango, b. g., Azmore-Am. Hambletonian; J. H. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
7. Peekskill, b. h., Alcantara-Lady Sweet or Belle R., ch. m., Ansel-Nellie; Myron C. Rush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
8. Arbutus, br. g., Quartermaster-Arbutus, or Pine Tree, b. g., Lone Pine-Gen. Benton; W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y.
9. Town Lady, b. m., Wilton-Kadijah or Osaka, b. m., Stamboul-Nava; Parkville Farm, Parkville, L. I.
10. Saratoga, blk. h., Frank-Lady Upton; James D. Shields, Lacawack, N. Y.
11. Rubico, b. h., Pamlico-Ruby W.; Edward Meehan, Jr., Glen Cove, L. I.
12. Pilaster, b. h., Egotist-Nevada or Medici, br. h., Stranger-Myra; H. B. Anderson, Utica, N. Y.
13. Belle Eddy, br. m., Jerome Eddy; Frank Creamer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL CRICKETERS' RECORDS.

New Jersey A. C. and Paterson in the Lead for Honors.

The records of the local cricketers who engage in the contests of both the Metropolitan League and the New York Cricket Association have been made up. The New Jersey Athletic Club leads for the championship in the league, and in the contests of the association Paterson has also an unbeaten record.

The individual figures of the league show J. F. Curran in first place in the batting averages, with F. E. Kelly a good second and M. R. Cobb well up.

The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
New Jersey A. C.	3	2	0	1	1.000
Staten Island	4	2	1	1	.666
Manhattan	4	2	2	0	.500
New York	3	0	3	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Paterson	4	3	0	1	1.000
New Jersey A. C.	4	3	1	0	.750
Brooklyn	4	2	1	1	.666
Manhattan	4	2	2	0	.500
Kings County	3	1	2	0	.333
Stuyvesant	3	1	2	0	.333
St. George's	3	1	2	0	.333
Columbia	3	0	3	0	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Times Not Out.	Most In Inns.	Aver- Inn'gs.	Runs.	Aver- age.
J. F. Curran	2	1	*41	69	69.00
F. F. Kelly	3	1	*57	96	46.00
M. R. Cobb	3	1	*70	72	36.00
Thomas Simpson	3	1	35	53	26.00
J. Adam	3	0	52	73	24.33
E. B. Kay	4	1	53	67	22.33
J. Mart	3	0	35	60	20.00
S. Walker, Jr.	5	1	*26	80	20.00
R. T. Rokeby	5	1	*41	79	19.75
J. Forbes	2	0	27	35	17.50
H. C. Clarke	2	0	26	35	17.50
F. E. Jackson	3	0	37	68	17.00
R. E. Bonner	4	0	24	63	15.75
E. Scott	2	0	14	26	13.00
J. P. Prendergast	4	0	31	51	12.75
E. A. Skyne	4	0	18	35	11.66
A. E. Paterson	4	0	15	40	10.00

*Not out.

Yachting Notes Off Newport.

NEWPORT, June 20.—The sloop yacht Navahoe sailed westward to-day. Aboard are Royal Phelps Carroll, the owner; Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and William R. Travers.

The steam yacht Wadena, owned by J. H. Wade, also sailed westward.

The steam yacht Sultana, with John R. Drexel, the owner, and Mrs. Drexel aboard arrived from New York.

The steam yacht Formosa, owned by W. H. Fabyn, and the schooner Vaverna, owned by George L. Rives, are also at anchor.

BASSICK MINE TROUBLE.

Receiver to be Appointed in Denver, but E. C. Bassick Is Still in Possession.

DENVER, Col., June 20.—Judge Allen has decided to appoint a receiver for the Bassick Mine, but the receiver has not yet been named. Under a recent decision of the Federal courts, E. C. Bassick is in possession of the property.

The present action was brought by minority stockholders in the Bassick Company asking that the court determine the rights of the company as against Bassick and Dennis Ryan. It is alleged that these two entered into a conspiracy to defraud the company out of the property.

The Bassick mine is in Custer County. Its value is stated in the complaints filed in this case to be $2,000,000, but well-informed mining men place the value at $5,000,000. It has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in dividends.

READY FOR THE SUBURBAN

Eleven Horses That May Be Starters in the Big Race at Sheepshead Bay To-morrow.

BEN BRUSH WILL BE FAVORITE

His Race on Thursday, His Final Preparation—Havoc Is Looked on as a Dangerous Factor in the Race—Strings to "Pittsburg Phil's" Bow.

Everything is now in readiness for the Surburban of 1897, and, if the day is a clear one, the cozy, homelike track at Sheepshead Bay should be teeming with life and activity to-morrow. The racegoing public will welcome the change of scene, for at Sheepshead Bay the surroundings are pleasing to the eye as well as comfortable, and in the intervals between races Lander's Band will furnish lively music. Such visitors as have taken advantage in the past of the upper deck of the grand stand from which to watch the races will be pleased to find that the old pine benches, full of splinters, oozing with gum, and a menace to nervous people, have been cleared away, and new, smooth, and comfortable benches built in their places.

The grand stand and boxes have been given a new coating of paint, and the lawn has been mowed and trimmed until it resembles a mammoth carpet of green velvet. Between the clubhouse stand and the grand stand, and near the spot where the band holds forth, the gardener has been laboring diligently for some time past, with the result that a large new floral design, bristling with all the brightest of Summer colors, is ready for inspection.

The visitor, too, who has a penchant for speculation, and who bases his judgment on what he can see in the warming-up gallops of the horses, will be gratified to learn that horses will wear saddle-cloths bearing numbers corresponding to their numbers on the official programme while taking part in those gallops. This rule is a just one to the racegoers, who pay $2 or more for admission. Visitors will, furthermore, have an opportunity of seeing all of the horses in a race and judging of their condition for themselves before the horses are brought on the track, for previous to a race the horses will be quartered in numbered box stalls in the saddling paddock, the numbers of the stalls corresponding to the numbers of the horses on the official programme.

The roof of the grand stand will be the favorite resort during the sprint races, for all races for two-year-olds at less than six furlongs will be over the straight Futurity course, and a splendid view of every yard of that course may be had from the roof.

For the accommodation of club members and their guests, a special club car will be attached to the parlor car train which leaves Long Island City at 1 P. M. Only members and the ladies accompanying them will be admitted to this specially reserved car. There will be two of these reserved cars run on Tuesday.

The Suburban Starters.

The Suburban will, of course, bring out a very large crowd, and preparations have been made for the reception of at least 15,000 visitors.

During the Winter, when news of the candidates was quite meagre, the Suburban was the chief topic of conversation in turf circles. When the first Spring work was given the horses, the work of the candidates was watched carefully, and since then every possible bit of information about the horses has been eagerly sought after. Of the forty-five original nominations six were declared out of the race on Feb. 20, and of the thirty-nine remaining, the starters will come from the following list:

Horse and Probable Rider.	Age.	Weight.
Ben Brush, Sims	4	123
Belmar, *Sloane	5	121
Halma, Perkins	4	120
First Mate, Sherrer	4	119
The Winner, *Sloane	4	115
Sir Walter, Doggett	6	115
Dutch Skater, Martin	6	108
Howard Mann, *Sloane	4	106
Lake Shore, Thorpe	6	104
Havoc, H. Lewis	4	102
Volley, Hewett	4	99

*Sloane will ride the choice of George E. Smith's Belmar, The Winner, or Howard Mann.

Ben Brush Will Be Favorite.

Ben Brush will in all probability go to the post favorite, for his decisive victory over Belmar in the mile race on Thursday proved that he was in excellent condition, and that he will be, barring accident, in fit condition to race for Tuesday's prize. If he succeeds, he will be the first of the horses owned by the Dwyer brothers to win one of the three big Spring handicaps—the Metropolitan, the Brooklyn, or the Suburban. The Dwyer brothers have tried nearly every year to carry off one or the other of these three big prizes, but have so far been grievously disappointed.

Belmar's defeat on Thursday will probably do him good. His performance in that race was an unsatisfactory one, for during the early part of the journey he ran sullen, or could not get into his stride, and when Sloane did get him to run it was too late to be of service. He showed a wonderful burst of speed at the end, however, and had the race been at the handicap distance of a mile and a quarter he might have defeated Ben Brush.

Halma will not have the lucky midget "Tod" Sloane to pilot him, as he did a few days ago, when under the latter's energetic riding he snatched victory from Brandywine by a nose. He will be ridden by "Soup" Perkins, who has ridden him before, and as his races have shown that the bowed tendon does not trouble him in his running he may be depended upon to show up well in to-morrow's race.

The candidate of Bromley & Co., First Mate, is fit just now, and his trainer, "Charley" Hughes, looks to him to carry the day for the West.

The Canadian Puzzle.

In Havoc, who is entered with the light weight of 102 pounds, the handicappers have been met with a "facer." He has been touted by many as a "good thing," and on Thursday he was given a good preparation in his race at Gravesend over the full distance. He carried ten pounds more than he will be asked to carry in the big race, and was beaten half a length by On Deck. The time of the race was 2:09¾, and, allowing for the ten additional pounds, Havoc would probably have made the distance in much better time. He is owned by a Canadian, Mr. Seagram, and they have a quiet way of doing things in the Dominion, one of which is not to let too much of what is being done become public. Havoc was a good horse in Thursday's race, and in any event he will not be the last horse to finish.

Lake Shore is another horse that must be counted as a factor, for he is thoroughly game and has a fair share of speed.

George E. Smith has two other strings to his bow besides Belmar. He has The Winner and Howard Mann. The young plunger is an excellent judge of horses, and his brother, William, who trains the horses, is equally as clever as a trainer, so if Sloane is given the mount on The Winner it is quite certain that the horse is a better one than the gray gelding. If the track is muddy or heavy the Brooklyn winner, Howard Mann, may be depended upon by the Smiths to repeat his Brooklyn Handicap performance.

Volley, who came from the rear division like a cyclone, and landed in third place in the Brooklyn Handicap, will not lack supporters, either. He carries only ninety-nine pounds, and may give a good account of himself. Old Sir Walter, too, will carry the colors in to-morrow's race. He has had a long rest and is in good condition, though apparently not as good as he was a couple of years ago.

"RAILBIRDS" DISAPPOINTED.

Final Trials of the Horses Occurred Saturday — "Pittsburg Phil's" String and the Time They Made —Programme for the Sheepshead Bay Meeting.

Those willing to be "railbirds" yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay or Brooklyn race tracks, in order that they might get a line on the preparatory work of the candidates for to-morrow's Suburban, left the tracks sorely disappointed, for the track conditions at both places were not what the trainers wanted, and in consequence no work was done. Many of the candidates had their final preparations Saturday, but half a hundred visitors journeyed to either track yesterday in the hope that some of the cracks would be worked out over the full Suburban distance of a mile and a quarter, with full weight up.

This was especially expected of Ben Brush, for while his race a few days ago showed conclusively that he had the requisite speed, it was thought he would be sent for a longer distance than a mile and a quarter, to test his staying abilities. He was not worked out, however, unless possibly late in the afternoon, when the track may have been in better condition than in the morning.

Belmar and The Winner, two of George E. Smith's candidates, had their final preparations at Gravesend Saturday. The pair covered the full distance with weight up and ran at a fairly even gait throughout. They covered the mile and a quarter in 2:13¾, and worked out an extra furlong, making the mile and three furlongs in 2:28½. The fractional time of their work was as follows: Quarter, 0:27; half, 0:53½; five-eighths, 1:06; three-quarters, 1:19; mile, 1:46½; mile and an eighth, 2:00; mile and a quarter, 2:13¾; mile and three-eighths, 2:28½. Howard Mann, the other string to "Pittsburg Phil's" bow, did a gallop on the road. At Sheepshead Bay on Saturday Halma, who will positively start, barring accident, went over the Suburban course in 2:12½. He was under a strong hold, making the mile and three-eighths in 2:27.

The heavy rain of Saturday night and Sunday morning spoiled what might otherwise have been an interesting day at both Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay. There was activity at both places, as the former among the first horses who will move from the stables to Sheepshead Bay, and at Sheepshead Bay among the army of workmen who are putting the finishing touches on the track for to-morrow's opening.

Repairing the Track.

Track Superintendent Frank Clarke was the busiest man at the track. He was visited in the morning by a committee from the Coney Island Jockey Club, who made an inspection of the track and grounds, and declared themselves well pleased with the condition of the place. Harrowing was on the track most of the day, for the track was soft, though not sticky. Mr. Clarke said that unless there is more rain between now and to-morrow afternoon the track will be "lightning fast" for the big race. He is so confident of this that he believes the race will be run in better time than 2:07.

Several benches have been placed in the paddock, for it is the intention of the club to make the paddock attractive to the women who visit the track. The floral designs at the track are attractive. A mammoth horseshoe of scarlet coleus greets the eye of the visitor entering the clubhouse gate, and another horseshoe of the bright-colored leaves almost surrounds the Secretary's private office. A bed of geraniums, 100 feet long and boxed with small cacti, runs along the side of the carriage drive from the main entrance.

Sheepshead Bay Programme.

The programme for the twelve days' racing is an attractive one. The stake list is as follows:

Tuesday June 22—The Double Event, (first half,) of $10,000, for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs; 96 eligible. The Suburban, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter; 39 eligible.

Thursday, June 24—The Daisy Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds; five furlongs on turf; 45 eligible. The Swift Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs, 51 eligible.

Friday, June 25—The Foam Stakes, of $3,500; for two-year-olds; five furlongs; 72 eligible. The June Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs; 38 eligible.

Saturday, June 26—The Zephyr Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds; Futurity Course; 41 eligible. The Stirrup Cup, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, at welter weights; gentlemen riders; one mile and a sixteenth; 13 eligible.

Tuesday, June 29—The Grass Inaugural Stakes, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on turf; 34 eligible. The Surf Stakes, of $3,500, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; 70 eligible. The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile; 28 eligible.

Wednesday, June 30—The Spring Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds; Futurity Course; 39 eligible. The Bay Hurdle Race, of $1,500, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight hurdles on turf; 19 eligible.

Thursday, July 1—The Pansy Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on turf; 46 eligible.

Saturday, July 3—The June Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds; Futurity Course, 35 eligible. The Spindrift Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and an eighth; 42 eligible.

Monday, July 5—The Great Trial Stakes, of $20,000, for two-year-olds; Futurity Couse; 61 eligible. The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs; 38 eligible. The Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, of $1,500, for four-year-olds and upward; full Steeplechase Course; 22 eligible.

Thursday, July 8—The Vernal Stakes, of $2,000, for fillies, wto years old; five furlongs; 47 eligible. The Long Island Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth; 38 eligible.

Saturday, July 10—The Realization Stakes, with $10,000 added, for three-year-olds; one mile and five-eighths; 86 eligible. The Double Event, (second half,) of $10,000, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

Boxing at the Arena Club.

There will be fifty rounds of boxing at the Arena Athletic Club to-night. In addition to the twenty-round contest between Pat Ready of Washington and Australian Jim Ryan, there will be three ten-round preliminaries, one of which will show Bobby Dobbs of Minneapolis and Hugh McWinters of Brooklyn.

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READ THIS:

In view of the difficulties of obtaining a correct decision as to which POSITIVELY was the BEST BICYCLE on the market, THIS PAPER desided at the opening of the present cycling season to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation, the result of which will be a definite and decided answer as to which was the very best bicycle manufactured, as, notwithstanding all claims, there can only be ONE BEST. OUR representatives have, therefore, with leading mechanics, given close and critical attention to all the leading makes of wheels as found in their construction and as presented by manufacturers and interested wheelmen, but unknown to any one interested in this decision as a result of thorough tests and examinations, the UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF OUR REPORTERS and GRADUATED MECHANICS was in favor of the LUTHY WHEEL, and was based upon genuine and symmetrical excellence in every part of a bicycle, coupled with correct and scientific designs. Space forbids the publication of the details of the character of that investigation, but we remark in passing that GREAT STRESS was laid upon the OPINIONS of a large number of PRACTICAL WORKMEN who have examined the MECHANICAL FEATURES of the LUTHY.—Western Review of Commerce.

And This:

Physicians who are equally familiar with the organization and functions of the body, and the peculiarly skillful construction of "The Luthy Wheel," made by Luthy & Co., makers, Peoria, Ill., with Austin Remsen, General Eastern Agent, located at Rooms 802, 809 No. 150 Nassau St., New York City, enthusiastically recommend it.

This bicycle conforms readily to the extensors and flexors of the body, and involves no muscular or nerve strain, consequently we consider this bicycle far superior to any other, and when we make such distinctions, the decision is not given hap-hazard, but is based upon the closest unprejudiced examination. Probably the majority of journals which are dedicated to the presentation of the think of the week with these reports, but a careful search of the advertising columns of such publications, a glance at the paid advertisements of the very journals which are not always ready and significant reasons why such journals cannot declare their preference, and make public their choice of wheels over which buys a wheel for health or pleasure should know.

Happily, however, the United States Health Reports, having never solicited advertising contracts from any bicycle manufacturer, and therefore having no interest save that of their readers to subserve, are in a position to make known the truth, which is familiar to every scientist who has ever investigated, and that is: The "Luthy Bicycle" is unquestionably the hygienic wheel par excellence.

"United States Health Reports,"
Volume 6, No. 2. Washington, D. C.
June 15th.

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COURSING WITH GREYHOUNDS.

The Butte (Mont.) Club Formed, with Marcus Daly as President.

BUTTE, Montana, June 20.—Coursing with greyhounds has sprung into great popularity with the sportsmen of this State and a strongly organized and wealthy club called the Butte Coursing Club, has just been formed, with Marcus Daly, the Copper King, as President, three Vice Presidents, and George MacDougall as Secretary.

Two years ago Mr. MacDougall sent a greyhound all the way to Kansas to run for the Altcar Cup, and won third money, thirty-two dogs competing. The club members will course over ground owned by Mr. Daly, who has given them a lease on it at a nominal rental. Sportsmen here say a similar club is being formed at Anaconda.

There have been thirty-six out of the forty-four greyhound saplings originally entered in the Altcar Produce Stakes, to be run in October. They represent coursers in Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, California, Idaho, Iowa, Indiana, St. Louis, Chicago, and Brooklyn. The stake will be run off in Colorado or Kansas, but the Ground Committee has not yet made its final selection. A third forfeit of $15 will fall due Sept 1, and it is expected that all of the thirty-six will stay in. The value of the stakes will be about $2,000.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to The Heirs at Law and next of Kin, if any, of GEORGE BRIARLY, deceased, late of the City of New York, and whose name or names and places of residence are unknown to the executor and the Public Administrator in the City of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Willis, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 21st day of April, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 9th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Boettigheimer, 135 Keap Street, Brooklyn; Agnes Boettigheimer, 135 Keap Street, Brooklyn; Ella Boettigheimer, 135 Keap Street, Brooklyn; H. Paul Mehlin, Maywood, New Jersey and 467 West 40th St., New York City; Charles Mehlin, 135 West 71st St., New York City; Otto Mehlin, 207 West 84th St., N. Y. City; Anna Festorazzi, Mobile, Alabama; Paul Hoffman, Executor, 312 West 104th Street, N. Y. City; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S WISHES.

Gen. WOODFORD returns from Washington happy and communicative. We all know his extreme reluctance to take office. Nothing but the entreaties of the President, the urgent advice of Mr. PLATT, and, above all, the repeated and loud calls of his country would induce him to exchange that privacy which is so dear to him for the odious publicity of the United States Legation at Madrid.

The General brings political news from the capital that possesses genuine interest for New Yorkers. He reports that President MCKINLEY hopes his party will nominate a good, straight Republican for Mayor of New York and elect him. He considers the election a very important one for the party, and would be much gratified by a substantial victory, and he will do all he can to promote it.

The more ardently Mr. MCKINLEY desires a Republican victory in New York and the more frequently he tells visiting statesmen of his desire the less likely will he be to have the pleasure of reading about the inauguration of a Republican Mayor next January. President MCKINLEY'S party is not in high favor in New York just now. It will be only through a great awakening of the people in favor of a non-partisan candidate that the present tendency to make of the Mayoralty election an occasion of special and severe chastisement of the Republican Party can be checked and the true interest of the great city and its citizens be brought clearly into the view of the voters. A Republican victory or anything that can be boasted of as a Republican victory is impossible.

The voters of New York do not trust the Republican Party. They have done so too often, and at too great a cost of their interests and their liberties. They will put none of the powers of office, none of the fruits of victory at the polls into the hands of the men of Mr. PLATT'S machine for party use.

We may add that politicians of memory and experience generally consider it unwise for the Administration to exhibit too keen an interest in local politics, especially New York politics. There was once a Republican Administration that very much desired the election of its own Secretary of the Treasury to the Governorship of this State. It controlled the convention that nominated him, but his Democratic opponent was elected by a majority of 192,000.

SENATOR NELSON'S COBWEB.

Senator NELSON of Minnesota proposes an anti-trust amendment to the Tariff bill which will do no good and no harm. The Sugar Trust would be hampered by it no more than the sturdy Norwegian would be by a cobweb across his path.

The amendment makes it a penal offense for any one to "monopolize or engross," or to attempt, or conspire with any one to "monopolize or engross" inter-State or international trade in "raw or refined sugar" "for the purpose of unduly enhancing the price of such sugar." The penalty runs as high as a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for two years, or both.

To convict any officer of the Sugar Trust under this law it would have to be proved, first, that the trade was "monopolized or engrossed," which would be difficult; second, that it was done "for the purpose" of enhancing the price, which would be still more difficult, and, third, that it was done "for the purpose of unduly enhancing the price," which would be impossible. The amendment can have no other effect than to delude some simple-minded persons, as possibly Senator NELSON deludes himself, with the notion that the Sugar Trust does not own a majority of the Senate, or enough Senators to make a majority when needed.

One way there is to make a sugar schedule which no one would suspect the Sugar Trust of having arranged. It is to impose a purely revenue duty on sugar of all grades proportioned to the actual value, and the same percentage on each, without the fraction of a differential in favor of refined sugar. Even under such a duty the Trust would absolutely control the American market, because it can purchase more cheaply and refine at less cost than any competitor in any part of the world.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

Under the many Ministers who have served her Majesty in the sixty years of her reign the foreign policy of England has exhibited a remarkable steadiness and fidelity to the settled traditions of the empire. Probably no other power in the world has in the same period been so little affected by the changing views of its rulers in respect to foreign relations. Japan and China, which used to be the familiar types of age-long permanences in their political ideas, have in half a century undergone wonderful changes through the opening of their doors to trade and intercourse, while we ourselves, after faithfully observing for a century the adjuration of WASHINGTON to beware of foreign entanglements, have under jingo incitement developed a fondness for new adventures that has excited wonder abroad and alarm at home. But her Majesty's Ministries, whether under PALMERSTON or BEACONSFIELD or GLADSTONE or SALISBURY, have continued the policies of PITT and CANNING, always guided by the same idea and the same desire—the extension of British commerce and the defense of the mother island and its dependencies. Mr. GLADSTONE, it must be said, has shown less interest in that process of gobbling up weak principalities which is euphemistically described as "the expansion of the empire" than any other Prime Minister of recent times; and his somewhat unsympathetic attitude toward these enterprises, in which PALMERSTON, BEACONSFIELD, and SALISBURY have engaged with enthusiasm, represents about the widest observed divergence in the nation's foreign and colonial policy.

Sentiment has rarely played any visible part in shaping England's conduct toward other powers. Her foreign policy is invariably deeply selfish, but it is an enlightened and beneficent selfishness that has commonly benefited mankind. When CODRINGTON opened fire upon the Turks at Navarino and set Greece free he committed an act that stands as a momentous exception to England's custom, for it was prompted by sentiment, by manly resentment of Turkish cruelties, and a noble sympathy with an oppressed people. But CANNING deplored it as ill advised, and it remains unmatched, although the recent straits of the Armenians and the Greeks have afforded most inviting opportunities for a repetition.

The Ottoman Empire remains the standing blot upon the English name. Elsewhere England's interests have repeatedly prompted her to a helpful sympathy with struggles to establish liberal and constitutional institutions. It was so in Spain and Portugal. It was so when Spain's South American colonies revolted, and CANNING, in his opposition to the Holy Alliance, aiding us to establish the Monroe doctrine, boasted that he had created a new world to redress the balance of the old. It was conspicuously so when PALMERSTON was doing everything in his power to promote the unity and establish the freedom of Italy. But in all these cases considerations of commerce and empire, and not merely a generous sympathy with the spirit of liberty, were the controlling motive. To hold the Mediterranean at both ends and keep open the road to India has been the dominant idea of England's policy even more conspicuously during VICTORIA'S reign than ever before. It was to England's interest that Italy should be a strong and friendly power. It is to her interest that the Turk should hold Constantinople rather than Russia or Austria. Thus her imperial selfish designs are prospered by the establishment of an independent and liberal Government in the one case and the continuance of a revolting and savage despotism in the other.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S passionate outburst, "Where can you put your finger on the map and say that there Austria did good?" might almost be reversed in the case of England. She has generally "done good" wherever she has exercised her influence or exerted her power. Whatever we may say about the morality of some of her territorial exploits, we must concede that the Briton, with his pluck and enterprise, makes better use of these odd corners of the earth than naked blackamoors or yelling Pathans. Trade, trade, always trade, is the cry of the British subject, and his Government obligingly makes the gratification of his desire its chief political aim. It is a policy appropriate to a great sea power, a great policy, and, with exceptions, a wise one. It costs blood and treasure, and it crowds the slothful, unprogressive races "off the earth." But that is a necessary incident of the struggle for existence. There was published not long ago a list of the wars of VICTORIA'S reign which is worth reproducing here:

Afghan war, 1830-40; first China war, 1841; Sikh war, 1845-6; Kaffir, 1846; second war with China, second Afghan war, 1849; second Sikh war, 1848-9; Burmese war, 1850; second Kaffir war, 1851-2; second Burmese war, 1852-3; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-8; Indian mutiny, 1857; Maori war, 1860-61; more war with China, 1860 and 1862; second Maori war, 1863-6; Ashanti war, 1864; war in Bhootan, 1864; Abyssinian war, 1867-8; war with Bazotees, 1868; third Maori war, 1868-9; war with Looshais, 1871; second Ashanti war, 1873-4; third Kaffir war, 1877; Zulu war, 1878-9; third Afghan war, 1878-80; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal war, 1879-81; Egyptian war, 1882; Soudan, 1884-5-9; third Burmese war, 1885-92; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1890; Matabele wars, 1894 and 1896; Chitral campaign, 1895; third Ashanti campaign, 1896; second Soudan campaign, 1896.

With the exception of the Crimean war, these wars were all with races not of the English color. Most of them were to protect or extend her territorial domain, and all of them at bottom were fought in the interests of British trade.

NAVAL MILITIA GROWTH.

The mustering into the State service of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn and the election of a new commander for the First Naval Battalion of this city are steps in the development of a militia force which promises to be in the near future of great value to the country. These steps go toward setting at rest the rumors of dissension in the naval militia which were rife only a few weeks ago. That there was a difficulty between ex-Commander J. W. MILLER of the local battalion and ex-Lieut. W. H. STAYTON, who commanded its Fourth Division, is true, but that difficulty has been entirely removed by the choice of Mr. STAYTON to command the Brooklyn battalion and the certainty that Commander MILLER will be elected Captain of the naval militia forces of the State. There is an understanding that the relations of the two men in their new positions will be entirely amicable and that they will work harmoniously in the future, as they did in the past, for the good of the service.

The battalion of this city is to be congratulated on its selection of WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, Jr., to succeed Mr. MILLER as its commander. Mr. DUNCAN made a bright record at Annapolis and in the navy as a seaman and an officer, and during his five years of service as a Lieutenant in the naval militia proved himself to be thoroughly qualified to assume a more important command. His relations with Mr. MILLER and Mr. STAYTON insure steady progress for the whole naval militia of the State along the lines on which it has already made so much progress.

The Brooklyn battalion was mustered in with 165 men. This, added to the local battalion and the Second Separate Division of Rochester, brings the naval militia of New York State up to a footing of more than 550 men, and places it at the head of all the States in numbers. Massachusetts follows, with over 400 men, and Illinois stands third, with nearly that number. California has over 300 men, and Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina have substantial forces. The service is arduous, but it is popular because of its close alliance with the regular navy, the variety of its drills, and the nautical character of its Summer tours of duty.

The naval militia movement in the United States is only about eight years old, and the First Naval Battalion of this city, which was the second in existence in the country, was mustered in just six years ago. The development of this branch of volunteer service has been gradual and steady, and in view of the number of obstacles to be overcome and the necessity of formulating its organization from the foundation it has been quick. A movement of this kind will gain speed from its own momentum, and there is every reason to believe that its growth in the future will be faster than it has been in the past. The people of New York, which is a maritime State, have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the existence of so fine a body of men, who are making a detailed study of the waters and coasts of the State and of naval methods in order to be prepared for defense should the need ever arise.

THE TYRANNY OF THE MAJORITY.

Senator MORGAN has broken loose again and renewed his scolding of the House.

A majority of the House of Representatives, with the disapproval of the senior Senator from Alabama, is adjourning from Mondays to Thursdays under the operation of a resolution that is continuing. Mr. MORGAN condemns the Speaker for this, but he must know, or can know if he will but read The Congressional Record, of which he occupies so many pages, that whenever the House is convinced that the resolution is an objectionable one a majority of that body can rescind the resolution and return to the common practice of holding daily sessions.

It is not only in the House that a majority of members show a disregard for the venerable and irascible Senator from Alabama. The majority in the Finance Committee and in the Senate for the Tariff bill contribute by their existence and action to the distress of this distress-giving Senator. Because there is apparently a sufficient number of votes to uphold the Finance Committee in its determination to pass a Tariff bill which does not meet with the sanction of MORGAN, who would much rather pass bills to spend money than collect additional revenue, he rails against the majority of the Senate and wantonly assails the House in a forbidden manner until the presiding officer of the Senate, who cannot preside unless he is supported by a majority of the body, bids him hold his tongue and keep his seat.

MORGAN would be perfectly satisfied if the majority in the Congress in both houses would disregard the injunctions of the President in summoning the extraordinary session, abandon the Tariff bill as the chief business for its consideration, and devote itself to interfering with the affairs of Spain in Cuba to such an extent as to force us into an expensive war, the exhaustion of our resources at an early day, and the possible compulsory resort by the Government to silver payments to meet current obligations.

Just at present the majority stands in the way of this and all the other propositions in support of which the venerable and voluble Senator from Alabama is most persistent and pestilent.

MILITARY AGAINST CIVIL LAW.

At intervals enlisted men in the army or navy, but more frequently in the former, attempt to get redress for their supposed wrongs by appealing to the civil laws. This process, it may be noted, seldom meets with encouragement, because the civil courts usually possess sufficient intelligence to understand that military law is founded on the requirements of a service in which the ordinary relations of civil life are of secondary importance. Some soldiers at Fort Crook, however, seem to be of the opinion that they may escape from what they regard as oppressive confinement by employing the right of habeas corpus.

These soldiers, it appears, were ordered to clean the company commander's house. They did it, but protested, and because of that protest they were tried by court-martial and sentenced to thirty days in the guardhouse and fined. The charge against them was mutiny. They do not seem to have made any objection to the fine, but they did not like to be imprisoned, and they hope that the civil law will get them out of the guardhouse. Their case is certainly a hard one. They did not refuse to do the work which they were ordered to do, but merely grumbled about it. If they had been sailors, nothing would have been done, for it is the time-honored privilege of the jack tar to grumble. But it is doubtful whether they will gain much by an appeal to the civil law.

Unjust as their treatment was, it would be unfortunate if their endeavor to overturn military command by the use of civil law should be successful. The whole theory and practice of the military service rest on the blind, unquestioning obedience of the subordinate to his superior. Injustice and oppression must be dealt with through the proper military channels. The moment that the civil laws step in to regulate the government of the soldier by his superior officer the foundations of the service are shaken. The proceedings of the court-martial at Fort Crook should be reviewed by the proper military authority, but the civil law should not lend its aid to soldiers who believe that they have been hardly used by an officer.

"As a nominee of the Republican Party, which Mr. Low must be if he is to become Mayor of New York, he must stand upon the Republican platform."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

But he won't. He said so in his letter to the Citizens' Union. He will accept no nomination that does not leave him untrammeled and responsible only to his own conscience and sense of right.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Stupidity or carelessness may account for the fact that the Populists of Kansas included among the "obsolete, inoperative, and redundant" laws which they have just repealed, the statute providing for sessions of the district courts, but one has to be of an unusually charitable mind to be quite sure of it. Knowledge of Populistic views suggests that the inclusion was the result of intention rather than of mistake.

—Strangely enough, there were no manifestations of joy in or around the Boston Public Library when the statue of the bacchante was finally removed from that more or less sacred building. The figure was taken down from its pedestal six months ago, and since that time it has been locked carefully in a dark dungeon far below those parts of the library to which the public has access. There the pagan creature's smile could not corrupt anybody, except an occasional mouse, and her excessive confidence in the New England climate was not likely to excite either anger or emulation. At last all the preparations for her exile to New York were completed by the triumphant defenders of Boston's timidity, and one day last week the concluding scene in the sad comedy was acted. It was very like a funeral. The bacchante was borne from her secluded chamber to the main hallway and laid carefully—which gave the effect of tenderly—in a long, strong box. The cover was nailed down, and then some burly teamsters acted as bearers, and slowly carried her out to the waiting truck. As they passed down the steps an easily comprehensible impulse hinted to some of the young women belonging to the library staff the propriety of taking flowers from their belts and scattering them on the coffinlike box. They obeyed the impulse—a fact that will stand out prominently if ever a detailed history of the bacchante's stay in Boston is written. When the truck drove slowly away it was watched out of sight by the library attendants, particularly by those in the art department, on the third floor, and then they turned back to their duties with sighs that were not exactly those of relief.

—Crowds of people, with apparently limitless amounts of leisure at their disposal, have taken to congregating every week-day afternoon on the west side of Park Row, just south of the elevated stairway. They stand there by the hour, blocking the sidewalk and annoying and inconveniencing thousands of persons hurrying to the bridge or to the Third Avenue trains. There is a police station only a few rods away. It is curious that none of its inmates has ever noticed this constant and inexcusable violation of a city ordinance.

—Of course Coventry, like all the other English towns, is going to have a jubilee celebration this week, and almost equally of course, its citizens have decided that the proper way to show their enthusiasm for the Queen is to have a procession, with their famous but more or less mythical fellow-townswoman Godiva as its central figure. When the rest of England heard of this plan, a tremor of horror went over the whole country, for the idea of duplicating Lady Godiva's achievement in this day of tender sensibilities threw into hysterics thousands of people whom the use of the British Navy to help the Sultan had not excited at all. Their fears have been assuaged, however, for the present news from Coventry is to the effect that the procession will be thoroughly Bowdlerized, and that the representative of the fair Countess of old will wear the dress donned by ladies of her day when they attended Court festivities, and not that of extraordinary occasions when taxes and other things were removed for the benefit of a grateful populace. So the English matron has calmed down again, and the jubilee preparations go on undisturbed by thoughts of what will happen in Coventry.

PERSONAL.

—Having bought Mount Washington for a price not revealed, President SMITH of the Bartlett Lumber Company is moved by his intense love of nature and scenery and views and things to stay the hands of his choppers while he awaits the result of his passionate appeal to the New Englanders for $5,000,000 with which to buy the range, turn it into a State preserve, and save the forests now threatened with destruction—by himself and his partners. Yankee aestheticism does indeed have a fine practical basis!

—Most of the protests against the abuse of medical and surgical charity come from physicians not connected with the various free hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics, but the wrong inflicted on the private practitioner by the gratuitous treatment of persons able to pay is realized in many of the institutions against which complaint is made, and in some of them energetic steps are taking to remedy the evil. The Directors of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital some months ago intrusted to Dr. JOSEPH H. RAYMOND, Dr. FREDERICK H. COLTON, and Dr. ARTHUR MATHEWSON the task of investigating this matter, and they have made a report, formally recognizing the seriousness of the abuse and making recommendations as to the best way of doing away with it. They say that one-fourth of the population in all our large cities is now receiving free treatment from institutions designed only to serve the poor, and that the effect is a pauperization of whole communities to a degree greater, perhaps, than that due to any other influence. Of the persons who get undeserved aid at the Eye and Ear Hospital, some are impelled to apply for it by no other motive than a desire to save money, whether at the expense of self-respect or not, they do not care. Others, while accustomed to pay for the treatment of ordinary diseases, think they cannot afford the fees charged by specialists, and so seek the hospital when anything is the matter with their eyes or ears. A third class comprises those sent to the hospital by physicians who do not care to attempt particularly delicate operations. The remainder is made up of taxpayers who imagine that they have a right to resort to an institution to whose support they contribute, and of would-be employes of the city who want to have their eyes tested. The committee recommends the placing on the hospital of a big sign stating that it is for the poor only, the issuing of a circular to physicians asking them to aid the hospital authorities in keeping out undeserving patients, the publication of the committee's report in medical and lay journals, and the appointment of a permanent board to relieve the hospital doctors from the task of doing detective duty.

—Though numbered by his English hosts among the Colonial Premiers, WILFRED LAURIER in every speech he makes seems to take great pains to emphasize the independence and individuality of Canada. At Glasgow he referred to her as a republic, at Manchester he said that the Canadians love England as "a sort of mother," and at the great London dinner he told his hearers not to fear that Canada would become a separate nation in the future, instantly cooling their enthusiasm over the assurance by declaring that she was a separate nation already. There is much of suggestiveness in all this.

—The King of Siam has had an extremely pleasant time ever since he reached Europe, for in all the capitals he has been treated with the utmost respect, and, so far as known, all his wishes have been gratified. In Ceylon, however, he had an unexpected rebuff, unexpected because, as the only Buddhist monarch in the world, it was supposable that no favor would be denied him in a region where Buddhism is more firmly believed than anywhere else. King CHULALONGKORN landed at Colombo in April, and found that both the British and the native inhabitants had made great preparations for paying him honor. For a while all went extremely well, and the Buddhists even petitioned him to become the head of their community. It was while considering this proposition that he went to the temple in Kandy, where there is preserved and venerated a tooth, said once to have been the personal property of Buddha himself. This tooth the pious King wished to take in his hand and examine, but as he attempted to do so, the high priest interfered, and in the presence of 500 dignitaries told him that he was great and good indeed, but not great and good enough to touch so holy a relic. The King went away highly incensed, taking with him the numerous presents he had intended to make to the temple, and refusing those which had been prepared for him. The Government officials joined in subsequent attempts at explanation, but the angry monarch returned to Colombo without again visiting the temple, and sailed the following morning. The King of Siam voyaged in his own yacht from Bangkok to Venice, and was accompanied from Singapore as far as Suez by a Peninsular and Oriental steamship, for which the company is to be paid 10,000 Straits dollars, while his whole trip will cost £25,000.

CURRENT NOTES.

The firemen of Boston have donned bright new straw hats for Summer wear, regardless of weather and emergencies.

* * *

Chicago has already contributed $12,000 for the famine sufferers in India, and contributions are still being received by the local committee.

* * *

The Eastern oysters that were planted upon the Oregon coast are reported to be doing well, and the same good report comes from those planted in San Francisco Bay.

* * *

The debt of New Hampshire is now $1,667,767.45, having been reduced $159,973.92 last year. The State's revenue last year was $696,265.48, and it cost only $536,291 to run the State through the year.

* * *

Ex-Secretary William L. Wilson is to be the Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard commencement this year, and it is intimated that the university will confer an honorary degree upon him at that time.

* * *

It seems that those Canadian publishing houses have not only been stealing our "popular" songs, but they have had the temerity to send them back again, which surely is aggravating and unpardonable.

* * *

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant thinks that while they are looking for an Episcopal residence, or see house, for Bishop Brewster and his successors, it would be wise to examine the fine residence of Mark Twain. It has, it says, two marked points in its favor; it is in Hartford and it is admirably situated and well planned and built.

* * *

The children of the Mayflower Pilgrims now residing in Chicago and vicinity have organized the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois. Membership is limited to the descendants of those who came in the famous ship on her first trip to Plymouth. Walter Morton Howland is Governor of the Illinois society.

* * *

In denial of a rumor that he intended to withdraw from the race for the Republican nomination for re-election, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio telegraphed to The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune that the report was entirely without foundation in fact, and he added: "If renomination is tendered me at Republican Convention, I shall accept it and be elected."

* * *

Bickerings between its controllers and Spanish Consul Fernando y Giminez, its founder, have caused the closing of La Rabida, in Jackson Park, Chicago, which lately has been a retreat for sick babies. The Consul looks upon the closing as spite work, and emphatically says they "can't down him" and that he will continue the work of caring for sick children—if not in Jackson Park, then somewhere else.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Desired Exchange.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

We regret to hear that Tom Watson will do no trading hereafter; for we were in hopes that he would swap himself off for a deaf-mute.

Apologies.

From The Christian Advocate.

The most tedious utterances, because the most superfluous, and often the most hypocritical, to which the public has to listen are apologies, whether in sermons or speeches.

Beet Sugar.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Half a dozen nations in Europe are quarreling over the privilege of supplying the United States with beet sugar, and not one of them has as favorable a climate and soil for producing the sugar as we have in our own country.

All that is Needed.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

All that is needed now is barely enough sensible legislation to keep the wheels of Government in unimpeded revolution. Whenever we have that our Republic will resume its position as the most flourishing and affluent nationality on the globe.

New Boston Idea of Doctor.

From The Boston Herald.

Presumably the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by Tufts College on Attorney General Knowlton, does not come to him by virtue of his office, but rather as a recognition of the interest he has taken in the development of our higher institutions of learning and of Tufts College in particular. The Attorney General does not doctor our laws. He simply interprets and applies them.

Choice of Music for Parades.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It was only to be expected that the court-martial which tried Bandmaster Fanciulli for disobedience of orders would find him guilty on the admitted facts of the case; but that does not dispose of the question whether the leader of the band or the army officer under whom it happens to be serving at the time is the best judge of the music to be played. Non-professional opinion will probably side with the musician. He is not likely to select tunes unfitted to the occasion, while there is no foretelling what an irresponsible officer, who may not know anything about music, may take it into his head to order.

Marriage.

From Zion's Herald, Boston.

It is high time that the mothers and daughters of the Anglo-Saxon race should unite in a league in defense of marriage, banding themselves together in a solemn covenant to fight to the death the pernicious influences that are corrupting our literature, and through our literature the minds and conduct of our generation. Regard for the order of society, regard for the children of the fireside, regard for the common weal above personal interest and the mere selfish gratification of the moment, call in clarion tones to all lovers of their kind to rally in defense of the abused and attacked institution of marriage.

AGAINST AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very able editorials on the Hawaiian question, headed "Consult the People" and "Open the Doors of the Senate," published respectively in your issues of yesterday and to-day, entitle THE TIMES to the thanks of the American people as a watchful guardian of their interests and a stanch defender of their rights.

It is against the interests of the American people that a policy of territorial aggression or territorial extension, opposed to the most sacred traditions of our country and condemned by the sober sense of the people, should be entered upon, no matter what the apparent advantages to result from it. The adoption of such a policy would be a confessed abandonment of the principles upon which our Republic is founded, and the upholding of which is the charter of our independence.

And it is in every case the right of the people to be taken into the confidence of the Government in a question involving such momentous issues as their political amalgamation with the heterogeneous population of a semi-civilized island, necessarily lacking in that unity with us of views and of aims which alone can assure the cohesion of a State. To use your apt expression, we "have not turned over to the uninformed discretion" of either the President or the Senate our political consciences, nor "the destiny of the country." And we cannot consent that our legislative chambers shall be made the field of their operations by jobbers and promoters. We have allowed our business interests to be brought to the verge of ruin by the criminal folly or the more criminal greed of a jingo Senate. But we are not willing to see the dignity of the Nation lowered in the person of a jingo President.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

New York, June 18, 1897.

Possibly a Practical Joke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your dispatch stating that Lilluokalani of Hawaii, or any person whomsoever representing her, was at the White House yesterday, can only be explained on the supposition that some one was guilty of a practical joke on the servants. Neither the Queen nor any of her attendants has ever been there, nor does she go out with other ladies, although often invited. Like all former reports, it is utterly and totally false that she has ever received the least personal slight from our honored President or his amiable wife. Nor have I as an American citizen ever sent in my card requesting an interview with President McKinley, nor do I know one of his secretaries by sight.

Her Majesty is a person of the most delicate sense of etiquette, and understands perfectly well her duties and privileges as a lady of rank and education residing in this city. This is all she has ever claimed to be since her arrival. She has repeatedly, both by letter and in person, declined invitations which might have been construed as official recognition. But the only two favors I have asked, namely, a seat in the diplomatic gallery for a distinguished visitor and the privilege of an interview with the Hon. John Sherman, were most cheerfully and instantly granted by that gentleman.

You will permit me further to say that if the lady who ten years ago was the Nation's guest should wish to call on the first lady and gentleman of the land, or I, either as an American or as her representative, should ever appear at the Executive office, which I have never done since the incoming of this Administration, I have faith enough in the politeness and courtesy of my countrymen to believe that we should be welcomed by no departure from that kind attention which is characteristic of the people of the United States.

JULIUS A. PALMER.

Washington, June 19, 1897.

APPEAL FOR COLORED ORPHANS.

Help Is Asked for by a South Carolina Institution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing as I do that you are interested in the awful condition of the colored brother South, I write asking space through your journal to say a few words in behalf of the little negro orphans in Charleston. It is a fatal doom and ingratitude to God to let the little colored orphans suffer as they do to day for the sake of not having bread and proper medical attention. The Jenkins Orphanage at 20 Franklin Street for six years has been trying to keep life in and death out. It stands as a monument to the charitable everywhere. While much remains to be done, much has already been accomplished. The institution is being rapidly developed into being a credit to each American citizen and any one who remembers its very humble origin may find it instructive and interesting to visit it to-day.

One would hardly realize the fact that it is the same home started only six years ago, but in spite of all things, the institution to-day is in one of the most alarming conditions known to it since its incipiency. One would never dream that in the Orphanage nearly 40) children flock daily, a large number being fed, clothed, and sheltered, requiring an outlay of over $400 a month. It needs help to-day. The appeal is urgent, and needs a speedy and hasty response to save and make happy the unfortunate little children who are without mother or father to pat them on the head or shoulder.

No man with one spark of love in his bosom could stand to see the following conditions without being moved to lend a hand by sending something to the Jenkins Orphanage. Among the needs are five tubs and improvements in the laundry. In the kitchen a stove is sadly needed, as the one in use is too small. Cooking utensils are also wanted. The sewing room is passable; the needs in the dormitory departments are many; the barrels in the storeroom are empty—who will fill them is the question awaiting the orphans; the needs in the educational department are many; the children need shoes and clothing. The shoes may be omitted, as the weather is warm, but some calico dresses and clothing for boys are greatly needed. The industrial department needs material for the children to work with. We do not ask for what we want but the most urgent needs to keep the children from suffering.

Charleston's City Council appropriates only $200 for the support of sixty orphans, and our friends must raise the remainder or let the orphans die. We believe, Mr. Editor, that every reader of your paper, with the spirit of the true and living God within, will at once send a mite. Little or much will be gladly received at the Jenkins Orphanage. D. J. JENKINS.

20 Franklin Street, Charleston, S. C., June 16, 1897.

Says that Right Will Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your position with reference to the Citizens' Union, always admirable, was never more so than in to-day's editorial. Let us stick to our principle though the heavens fall. It is right, and "right the day must win." If it does not win this year it will win in the end. And it is better to lose and be right, than to gain temporary success and lose the chance of the ages.

GEORGE S. PAYSON.

New York, June 17, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Not Guilty of Delaying.

It is absurd to charge the Greeks with a policy of delay. At no time since the day war was declared does it appear that the Greeks ever waited a moment longer than was absolutely necessary.—Chicago Tribune.

Stimulus to Cheerfulness.

"We can't afford to go through this world with gloomy faces."

"Not much we can't; if we do we make our creditors think we are getting ready to fail, and they will jump on us."—Chicago Record.

Greenback Lining.

A Vermont rag picker found a sum of money stitched in the lining of an old coat large enough to enable her to retire and build a comfortable house. If this is the seamy side of life in the Green Mountain State, what must the right side be?—Buffalo Courier-Record.

Easy Mistake.

Willy (at the club)—Why, Cholly, you heah? I thought I passed you on the street just now.

Cholly—Haven't been out for an houah, deah boy.

Willy—Well, then it must have been some othah fellah, with a dawg and cane just like yours.—Harlem Life.

Rare Distinction.

"The friend of mine who recently inherited a fortune is getting along very nicely in his social aspirations," remarked Willie Wishington.

"What was the scene of his triumph?"

"The turf. He has just had a horse beaten by one that once ran on the same track with a horse that belonged to the Prince of Wales."—Washington Star.

Take a Phrenologist Along.

A phrenologist should accompany all picnic parties that venture upon the water. A fellow narrow between the eyes, or with a soft spot on his head, should be tied fast to a tree on the shore, for he would be certain "to rock the boat" or do some other fool act, to show his smartness. Not a week passes during the picnic season but there comes an account of disaster from just such semi-lunatics.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WHEN THEY BROUGHT THE BODY HOME.

From The Chicago Record.

(How Mrs. Lannigan and her daughter Mary Ann mistook the meaning of the lights at Kilgallon's.)

There's a party at Kilgallon's, Mary Ann;
An' the winders all are blazin' out with light.
We c'n sit here if we want to
On the porch, an' I'm a-go'n' to,
Even if they don't send us no invite.

Nell's a mighty proudish person, Mary Ann,
Since her husband Billy's pullin' No. 3,
But them times when he was firin',
Heavin' coal in an' perspirin',
She was not too good to neighbor up with me.

She was not too proud to know me, Mary Ann,
When they set him up to haul a switchin' crew;
But this new run on the Flyer—
Well, o' course, it's bound to try her,
An' old friends, I s'pose, must make way for the new.

There's a hustlin' round o' lanterns, Mary Ann;
All the round-house men have turned out, I expect.
It's a high an' mighty party:
Ah, I'm sure I wish 'em hearty,
Even if she thinks fer me it's too select.

I don't care for the invitin', Mary Ann,
Nor the slightin' Nell Kilgallon puts on us;
Still I hope her pride'll borrow
All its weight in grief an' sorrow,
An' that she—what's that you're callin' to me, Gus?

Come up closer. C'n you hear him, Mary Ann?
I am wanted at Kilgallon's? Billy's dead?
Killed to-night at Silver Slidin'—
Brought home in the blood he's died in—
An' Nell wants me?

* * * God forgive the words I've said.

A dialect poem entitled "Finnigan to Flannigan," published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was taken from The Chicago Chronicle, which ascribed it to the Peoria Journal. The verses were written by S. W. Gillilan and were originally published in Life.

THE SEVENTH MEN IN CAMP

Record-Breaking Attendance at the Opening Day of the State School of Instruction.

TROUBLES OF MILITARY LIFE

A Thunderstorm Disturbed the Church Services and Spoiled the Appearance of White Trousers—Long Men Struggle With Short Regulation Blankets.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, near Peekskill, June 20.—The Seventh Regiment broke its own record and all other regimental encampment records this morning, having in camp 984 men of an enrollment of 1,050. This is rank and file and exclusive of the band of 97 men. Company K leads every other company, both in number and proportion of men present to enrollment. It reports 97 men of its complement in their tents and on duty. B is next, with 91 men, H follows with 89, D has 87, and C and F 86 each.

The feeling against the "toy soldier" idea is stronger in the regiment than it has ever been, and the determination to do honest and earnest work is evidently unanimous. Nothing but guard duty and one session of the School of Instruction has been done yet. The tents were all prepared for inspection this morning and were generally in regulation shape, but when the men were driven in pellmell by a storm and flaps were pulled down anyhow to protect bedding, arms, and accoutrements, the inspection was abandoned.

The thunderstorm that swung about the tops and sides of the mountains all during the afternoon and evening came to camp just after taps last night, and after shaking and pelting the tents an hour or so passed on, leaving a trail of lowered temperature.

Long men had trouble. The red State blankets are good but not extravagant in proportions. When the fellows who march in the front fours undertook to protect their heads and necks from the nipping and eager air they suffered from cold feet, although there is no poker after taps. It was during all the watches of the night a question with them as to which end of themselves they would favor. Comfortable feet meant afflicted necks and shoulders. A general period of contraction set in and the supple hinges of many scores of knees were bent in efforts to reduce the mass of the frame to the perfected to the compass of the thing protecting.

Trouble of a Long Man.

A soldier may feel large on parade or after victory, but he can never on such occasions feel so abnormally, not to say distrustfully, large as when balancing on a cot under an army blanket on a cool night. He seems to let out new joints like an extension ladder. His length apparently increases in precise ratio with his desire to diminish and the fall of the thermometer. For once there was luxury in being short, and the men who enjoyed the happiness of abbreviation rejoiced that nature had put them to fit regulation blankets.

The early part of the night was further enlivened by the endeavors of belated volunteers to run the guard lines. Possibly in their interest a diversion was attempted by the explosion of a number of firecrackers below the bluff, sounding remarkably like rather sharp picket firing, but the men on post could not be distracted from their vigilance, and sharp orders to "Halt!" and calls for the Corporal of the Guard sounded along the outposts constantly for an hour, until the last belated comrade had passed through the inquisitive ordeal of the guardhouse and had received his corrective dose of police duty admonition or other punishment.

This morning gave promise of an ideal day until 11 o'clock, when the regiment assembled at the bluff for divine service. Men and officers blossomed out in duck trousers—trousers of a whiteness even more immaculate than that of Wet Point, and creased with such crushing suggestive of hydraulic pressure. The pulpit of snare drums covered with silk American flags was effective, and the hundreds of masculine voices, led by the band, made the stirring notes of "Onward, Christian Soldier" and "Rise Crowned with Light, Imperial Salem Rise," intensely impressive. Behind Chaplain Greer the bluff fell to the wide, shining expanse of the river with the wooded hills and mountains beyond. In front of him, stretching beyond the mass of uniformed men, was the long, level green parade ground ending in rocky cliffs crowned with the deeper green of trees. To his left stood the long rows of white tents, and far beyond them a background of towering mountains, with a dense cloud looming low upon them. And that is exactly where the trouble arose. The cloud seemed to be awaiting its opportunity until the service was well started. Just as the last strains of the band were dying away after the second hymn the cloud let off a few complimentary volleys and bellows of reverberating thunder and began to advance.

Rain Disturbs the Services.

It was an unhappy coincidence that the hymn just ended contained the two lines:

"See Heaven its sparkling portals wide display
And break upon thee in a flood"—

"of day," the hymn says, but it didn't turn out to be that kind of a flood.

The reporters and the few other civilians looked at the mountains, studied the cloud, and fled for cover. It was a case of "To your tents, O Israel!" The gallant men of the Seventh also viewed with alarm the coming cataract, and considered with profound misery and acute concern the trousers, which other than any creased is to be able to stand alone. Then they sighed, and sat still on their camp stools. Not a man of them moved. They acted like Christians. They were there for that purpose, some from inclination, and some under orders. Probably none of them felt like Christians, but they stood the test. Every man was dismayed, but no man departed.

So the rain came in drops each about the size of a well-developed pancake. About three such drops were sufficient to take any imaginable crease out of any possible trousers. It was a spiteful kind of a rain. When it missed a man it dug up some mud and threw it on him. The Chaplain endured it manfully, and read the lesson steadily, but the cloud redoubled its efforts to disperse the congregation, and succeeded. Chaplain Greer suspended, and announced that the service would be concluded at the mess hall. The volunteers shouldered their camp stools and marched off the ground in good order as to discipline, but in decidedly bad order as to legs. The glory, the symmetry, and the beauty of the duck trousers were gone. They were well named "duck" on this occasion, because they were decidedly aquatic. They flapped dejectedly about the heels of their wearers, like the feathers of a wet Cochin China rooster, as if conscious of their ruin and degradation.

The episode of the trousers was the incident of the day. No attempt to resume the services was made. After the cloud had done its baleful work it went on its way.

Taking iKte Photographs.

Everybody has been interested ever since the rain in watching the work of Mr. W. A. Eddy, with his kites. He flew six, and succeeded in sending up and operating from them a camera, with which he thinks he secured some fine bird's-eye views of the encampment. The weather conditions during the afternoon were perfect for his purposes.

Most of the headquarters officers went this afternoon aboard the yacht Hildegarde, anchored off Roa Hook. She is owned by ex-Inspector of Rifle Practice Benjamin F. Whitlock, having formerly been the property of George Gould. Gen. Whitlock is with her. He visited camp to-day. Several men from the yacht also made a brief visit.

Paymaster General Warren M. Healy is in camp.

The guard mount this afternoon was beautifully executed, the one or two annoying bluecoats of the first day being avoided.

The assignments to-morrow are: Morning—Officer of the Day, Capt. W. C. Fiske, Company D; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. M. B. Stelle, Company F, and Second Lieut. J. W. Cleveland, Company I.

Evening—Officer of the Day, Capt. G. W. Rand, Company F; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. J. B. Holland, Company H, and Second Lieut. J. J. White, Jr., Company K.

Gen Tillinghast personally visited the guardhouse this morning, inspected the guard mount, and when it was over called Lieut. H. C. Du Val of Company I, Officer of the Guard, aside and complimented him in the most flattering terms.

The State Young Men's Christian Association has established its tent for the encampment as usual and will do everything possible to attract the militiamen by offering them pleasures and conveniences.

The crowd in attendance at the evening parade surrounded the grounds many deep and covered the bluff overlooking them.

There is nobody either in the hospital or the guardhouse at this writing.

BURIAL OF BARNEY BARNATO.

His Body Is Finally Laid to Rest in Willesden, England.

LONDON, June 20.—The burial of the late Barney Barnato, the "South African Diamond King," took place this afternoon at the Jewish Cemetery in Willesden.

Owing to an error in construing the cable cipher made early Sunday morning, it was announced that the funeral of Mr. Barnato "had taken place Saturday" instead of "would take place Sunday."

A GREAT MUSICAL EVENT.

Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund Opens To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The eighteenth National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund will open in this city to-morrow, and there are indications that in respect to attendance it will be a greater musical event than ever has been held in this country.

The first three days of the festival will be devoted to the vocal contests and concerts, and the remaining three days to open-air diversions and the distribution of prizes. Many months have been spent by the local committees and their aides in perfecting the details of the occasion. They have arranged for a chorus of 6,000 male voices and made up an elaborate programme to be sung in an auditorium specially constructed for the purpose and capable of seating comfortably nearly 10,000 persons, and by a little crowding 5,000 more.

In addition to this the utmost attention has been given to rehearsing. For the last two years the musical directors of the league have been making regular tours through the territory of the association, instructing the singers in the numbers to be rendered.

The auditorium covers the entire block bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, York, and Cumberland Streets. The area is 200 by 252 feet, and the height is 65 feet. The style of architecture is German Renaissance. There are no galleries, and the acoustic properties of the place, as demonstrated by the rehearsals which have been going on for the past several weeks, are as perfect as the most advanced scientific construction can make them.

DID SHE COMMIT SUICIDE?

Coroner Hoeber Receives a Letter from a Young Woman Containing Such a Threat.

Coroner E. W. Hoeber received a letter on Saturday from a young woman, who informs him of her intention to commit suicide. The letter was dated "N. Y., June 18th," and signed "Sad-Hearted Girl." A sealed note accompanied it, with one-half of a card, bearing the figure of clasped hands and the motto, "Far From Thee Be All Care" pasted upon it. This note is marked, "Deliver only to a person presenting the remainder of this card who may call. Must not be opened. From an intended suicide."

The letter to the Coroner announces that the writer's heart is broken, and she must die. She requests that her body be not kept more than three days in the Morgue, if no one identifies it. She says "I met, became acquainted, and fell desperately in love with a handsome Government officer, and endeavored to win his love, but could not. • • • On his return last week from abroad I sought him and told him my love for him, but he thought I was crazy."

The writer exonerates the man in question from all blame, and says that she will shield his name. She directs the Coroner to give the sealed note to any one presenting the other half of the broken card, as she left it with the "Government officer." No woman suicide was discovered yesterday. The Coroner says he will hold the sealed note a week.

BACCALAUREATE AT HARVARD.

Sermon by the Rev. George A. Gordon of Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.—The Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at Harvard University this afternoon in Appleton Chapel.

The graduates were in cap and gown, and formed quite a congregation in themselves. Besides, there were seats reserved for the Faculty and Trustees. The rest of the chapel was crowded with friends.

The chancel was decorated beautifully with palms and flowers, including a goodly sprinkling of crimson in the coloring.

Dr. Gordon's subject was "The Primacy of Righteousness." His text was Matthew vi., 33, "But seek ye first His Kingdom and His righteousness."

AT UNION COLLEGE.

Dr. Raymond Talks About Moral Sense in Politics.

SCHENECTADY, June 20.—The one hundred and second commencement of Union College began to-night with the baccalaureate sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. Raymond. Dr. Raymond said in part:

"The hope of America lies in the increasing number of her citizens who refuse to compromise with their moral sense in political affairs, who glory in independence, that their votes and their votes may go with their conscience. No political power is secure that is not built upon essential righteousness. The day of judgment may tarry, but it comes. The final strength of every political platform and of every political career is the truth, the justice, the honesty which it represents. To believe this wholeheartedly is to be clothed with power, the power of Washington, of Lincoln, of every man whose name lives in the nation's gratitude and honor."

Amherst College.

AMHERST, Mass., June 20.—The commencement exercises opened at the Massachusetts Agricultural College to-day. In the morning the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Worcester. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon of New Haven gave an address before the college Young Men's Christian Association.

Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20.—Trinity commencement week began to-day with morning prayer and holy communion in the chapel. The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class was delivered in Christ Church this evening by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battersball of Albany, N. Y.

Augustus L. Livingston Injured.

Augustus L. Livingston, an insurance broker, with offices at 33 Cortlandt Street, and residing at Riverdale, was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital last evening from the Church Street Police Station. He had received a lacerated scalp wound and an injury to his right arm, which were caused by a fall. Surgeon Catherwood, who took the patient to the hospital, said that his skull might be fractured. Mr. Livingston, who is a very heavy man about sixty years old, is a member of the old family of that name. While turning into Fulton Street about 6:30 o'clock last night he fell head first against the stone foundation of the railing around St. Paul's Churchyard, at Broadway. Policemen Collins and Ryan, aided by citizens, carried the unconscious man to the police station, where papers in his possession led to his identity.

To Hear the Banda Rossa.

Henry Rosenberg, ex-manager of the Harlem Opera House, returned from Europe on the St. Paul Friday. While abroad he engaged the Banda Rossa of Italy, one of the ranking brass bands of the old world. The band, which numbers seventy musicians, will open Oct. 18, probably at the Metropolitan Opera House, for an engagement of two weeks, and will later make a tour of the United States and Canada.

Jubilee Souvenirs at the Casino.

A souvenir programme will be given away at the Casino to-morrow, in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee. The memento will be embossed with the American and English flags, entwined. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen" will be sung by the entire company at the conclusion of the performance.

TENT CHURCH AT SPEONK

Old Timers Decline to Attend the Services at the New Remsenburg Edifice.

STILL FAITHFUL TO THE NAME

The Feud Over the Change in the Title of the Village Continues—Blame for the Rev. Mr. Morgan, None for Dr. Remsen.

QUOGUE, L. I., June 20.—Those old-time patriots of Speonk who still adhere to the name given their village two and a half centuries ago in preference to the newfangled and more easily pronounced Remsenburg which has been foisted upon them marked another point in their opposition to-day by holding services of worship in a tent in place of the handsome new church building which caused the name of the village to be changed.

There was a heavy thunderstorm just before the hour set for the services this afternoon, and this kept many away, but forty-five of the faithful Speonkers ventured out and attended the service.

It is now a settled fact that the village will have two churches and that one of them will perpetuate the ancient name of the village. The other will accept the new name of the village and be a memorial to Dr. Charles Remsen of New York.

The church which will bear the ancient name will be the younger, but those who gathered this afternoon despite the rain say they will claim their right to heirship of the old church in which they worshipped before Dr. Remsen, with all good intention, gave the village the new church. They will claim that, while they may change the central body to which their church of old and the new church belong, they are the direct inheritors of the traditions and loves of the old building.

The men and women who gathered in the tent this afternoon were without exception descendants of the old Speonk families. Those who worshiped in the Remsenburg church are mostly the newcomers or their descendents. The old-time people have the sympathy of the people all about in this section of the island, and will obtain much support in the effort they are going to make to obtain money to provide themselves with a church. In the meantime the regular services of the Methodist Protestant faith will be held in the tent or in the houses of the members.

The interior of the tent is provided with a floor and with wooden benches. To the casual visitor these are not so comfortable as the pews of the Remsenburg Church, but the Speonk patriots say they feel more comfortable to them.

A curious fact in connection with the fight over the renaming of the village is that few, if any, blame Dr. Remsen. They believe he acted in good faith, and that when he gave the church to the village he had no intention of having the name of the place changed to perpetuate his own. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, the pastor of the church, comes in for most of the blame of having started the agitation for a change of name. The Rev. Mr. Davis of Eastport was present at to-day's services. No reference was made to the trouble during the sermon.

During the last year or more many residents of Speonk have attended church in Eastport, others have come to this place, and others went to Westhampton. A majority of the Speonkers simply dropped church when the minister started his crusade for a change of name. These are expected to resume their church-going, now that the Speonkers have a church of their own, and those who drove far away to attend service are also expected to attend the local gatherings.

TWO DETECTIVES ATTACKED.

They Were Obtaining Evidence Against a Bogus Club When Assaulted.

Yesterday afternoon Acting Captain Magan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station received complaints that a number of intoxicated men were coming out of 1,829 Third Avenue. He sent Detectives Wilbur and Murphy to investigate. They found that the drinking was in progress up stairs, over the saloon, in 1,829, and was in the room of the Cork Men's Association, a club chartered on March 28, 1896.

At 11 o'clock last night the detectives gained entrance into the place and found it fitted up as a saloon, and eighteen men were seated at tables, drinking. Edward D. O'Connell was back of the bar, serving drinks. Both detectives ordered and were served with beer. While Murphy was lifting his glass to drink, James Daly of 246 East Ninetieth Street walked up behind him and gave him a vicious blow in the side. At the same time, Dave McMahon of 242 East Thirty-first Street attacked Detective Wilbur.

The entire crowd then set on the two men, and they were getting the worst of the encounter when Acting Capt. Magan arrived with reinforcements of six men. They used their clubs freely, and soon stopped the fight, most of the participants making their escape. The bartender and the two men who began the assault were taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and locked up on the charge of assault.

REVOLT RIFE IN FORMOSA.

Rebels Make a Second Attack on the Capital—Natives Refuse to Swear Loyalty.

TACOMA, Washington, June 20.—Chinese rebels in Formosa on May 15 made a second attack on Twatutia, the capital, hoping to drive the Japanese out and secure the large quantity of silver stored there by merchants, who will use it in buying tea.

The rebels were driven back and over 100 bodies have since been recovered by the Japanese and buried. In the first battle, on May 8, the rebels lost 130 killed. The Japanese loss was very small, as they were protected by buildings and fortifications. Twenty rebels were taken prisoner in the second battle. The Japanese intended to execute them as soon as military trials could be held, excepting one thirteen-year-old boy, who was the only one of the prisoners that admitted his guilt.

Rebel leaders have sent agents through the islands to secure recruits. They hope to muster large forces, and attack the capital again before the Government can get reinforcements from Japan.

May 8 was the last day allowed to the Chinese residents and natives of Formosa to register as loyal Japanese subjects. The proclamation was issued recently to the effect that the Chinese could retain their ques, and their customs would not be interfered with. Many Chinese not believing in this refused to register, and preferred rebellion to imprisonment. They have been materially aided by rich Chinese in both Formosa and the mainland, who are vigorously opposed to allowing Formosa, which was China's richest island, to become a portion of the Japanese Empire.

CHARGED WITH BRUTALITY.

Flatbush Hotelkeeper Says that a Neighbor Beat and Kicked His Son.

Peter Osman will this morning apply to Judge Steers of the Grand Street Police Court, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, for the arrest of Charles W. Tompkins, a woolen merchant, at 50 Reade Street, this city, whose home is at 68 Clarkson Street, Flatbush, charging him with a brutal assault on his son, Peter Oswan, Jr., a boy of nine years.

Oswan is proprietor of the Exempt Hotel, at 183 Clarkson Street. He stated last evening that on Saturday afternoon his boy, together with other boys of the neighborhood, were playing on Mr. Tompkins's lawn. Mr. Tompkins ordered them away, but the boys did not move quickly enough to suit him. Then, according to Oswan's story, Tompkins caught his son by the shoulder, and after striking him in the face threw to the ground and kicked him in the stomach and ribs.

The boy was taken home, and Dr. J. L. Zabriskie was called in. Dr. Zabriskie, it is stated, believes that one or two of young Osman's ribs are broken. Mr. Thompkins disclaims any brutality. He says that he will be in court in answer to the summons if it is issued. He has been greatly annoyed, he said, by the boys of the neighborhood playing on his lawn.

WOMEN JUMPED FOR LIFE

Four Hurt, One Perhaps Fatally, Leaping from the Windows of a Burning House.

DARING ESCAPE OF A RESCUER

Blaze Started Late in the Afternoon in 142 West Thirty-second Street, Causing a Panic Among the Tenants—Would Not Wait for Ladders.

Fire in the three-story and basement house at 142 West Thirty-second Street late yesterday afternoon caused a panic among the tenants, in which Ella Duncans, a colored woman, jumped from the third-story window and received injuries that may prove fatal. Three other women were badly hurt.

The basement of the building is occupied as a laundry by Chang Lee. The three other floors are occupied by negroes, the lodgings being let by Mrs. Sarah Hysmith, who occupied the rear rooms on the first floor. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. Sarah Walker, her daughter Lulu, Carrie and Lulu Johnson, Carrie Johnson's six-year-old son Eugene, and Ellen Garner. On the top floor lived Ella Duncans, a laundress, and Horace Clark and Walter Crampton, waiters.

Mrs. Hysmith left her rooms an hour before the fire and locked her door behind her. At about 6:35 Carrie Johnson looked out from her window and saw flames and smoke issuing from Mrs. Hysmith's rooms immediately below. She rushed down the stairs shouting at the top of her voice. The flames were then breaking out into the hallway on the first floor. She called to Policeman Reardon of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who turned in an alarm. He then hurried to the house.

The lower hallway was by this time filled with flame and smoke, and women were screaming from every window above. Ellen, Garner, Eugene Johnson, Clark, and Crampton made their way to the street before the stairway became impassable. All the other tenants on the upper floors were imprisoned.

When the flames reached the very top of the building the frantic women would not wait for the firemen to come, but jumped for their lives. Mrs. Walker, Lulu Walker, and Lulu Johnson jumped almost simultaneously from the second-story windows. The Walker women were both injured internally, and Lulu Johnson was severely bruised about the back and shoulder.

Ella Duncans then threw herself from the third-story window. She was picked up insensible, with a fractured skull, besides being cut about the legs and body. She was taken to the New York Hospital in a critical condition.

Soon after the alarm of fire was given it was reported that the Johnson boy had been left in the rear room of the second floor. Walter Crampton, who had only a moment before succeeded in escaping from the third floor, dashed up the burning stairway and searched for the missing boy. Finding that the lad had escaped, he then found his own retreat cut off by the flames.

He was driven to the third floor, and, climbing out on the front window there, he thrilled the spectators by climbing down the face of the building by means of the window shutters. He made the perilous descent in safety, amid applause from the crowd that had gathered. He was badly burned about the hands and face.

Just as Crampton reached the ground the firemen arrived, and soon extinguished the flames. The three floors of the building were almost burned away. The fire is supposed to have originated in the room of Mrs. Hysmith, on the third floor, probably by coals dropping from a cooking stove. The tenants lost all of their belongings. The loss on the building is about $1,000.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS SUED.

Receiver of a Nebraska Concern Wants to Recover Unearned Dividends—New Yorker in the Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 20.—Near 100 moneyed men scattered over Illinois have been made defendants in what are likely to prove the most notable suits concerning a National bank ever instituted in the West. It is another chapter in the famous case in which Charles Mosher, Treasurer of the defunct Capitol National Bank of this city, figured to the extent of stealing something over $1,000,000, and serving five years in the penitentiary.

The bank closed in 1891. In the ten years prior to that time it had paid immense dividends, amounting in the aggregate to about $600,000. The stockholders were mostly Illinois people. Receiver Hayden of the bank has brought suit against these stockholders to force them to return the dividends paid by Mosher, because they were not earned, but were paid out of the money of the depositors. He says the books show that the bank never made a dollar.

Similar suit has just been decided here against a New York stockholder, H. Ward Howard of New York City, who must return $20,000 paid to him in dividends by Mosher. Receiver Hayden, J. W. Deweese, Charles Magoon, J. D. Ames, and G. M. Lamberson have just returned from Chicago, where they took Mosher's testimony in the case.

Mosher declares the dividends were earned, and that if the books do not show it they have been mutilated since he left the bank.

It is said the law is clear that if the dividends were unearned they must be returned to reimburse the depositors for stolen money.

NEGROES FIGHT THE POLICE.

Fierce Battle in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street Won by the Officers.

A pitched battle raged for nearly an hour yesterday afternoon on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, between the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and the residents of the district known as New Africa.

The block from First to Second Avenue is occupied almost entirely by negroes, and complaints have been frequently made to the police that they were disturbing the peace of the near-by blocks by insulting pedestrians and playing all sorts of musical instruments at all hours of the day and night.

Yesterday afternoon Policeman McKee found a negro dancing in the street to the accompaniment of several banjos and accordeons, while others stood in the street and doorways applauding. When the man refused to stop McKee arrested him. Fifteen of his companions charged at the policeman and rescued the prisoner. McKee rapped for assistance, and four policemen responded. The five then made for the crowd with their clubs, but the mob had swelled to sixty, and after a fierce battle the officers were compelled to withdraw. They notified the police station, and a patrol wagon with twelve policemen tackled the negroes.

The seventeen officers advanced, and a pitched battle raged for a half hour. Sticks and stones were used by the men in the street, while the women from the windows above hurled household utensils at the police. After a desperate struggle, in which the entire neighborhood had taken part as fighters or spectators, thirteen of the negroes were clubbed into submission and loaded into the patrol wagon.

Just as they were about to start for the station, Mary A. Turkinson, whose sweetheart was among the prisoners, rushed out of 343 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street with an axe and attacked the officers. She was finally disarmed, after a fight, and taken to the station with the others.

Hoboken School Graduates at Church.

The Rev. Archdeacon Jenvey, rector of St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, last night preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the Hoboken High School. All of the graduates were present. The commencement exercises will take place in the Lyric Theatre on Thursday evening.

Boy Drowned in Flushing Creek.

John Terris, nine years old, with a number of companions, went swimming in Flushing Creek, Flushing, yesterday. He went out beyond his depth, and was drowned. Police Captain Hance recovered the body.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS

eeting of the League and a Discussion Over an Amendment Which Was Finally Adopted.

SOME OBJECTIONS MADE

One Delegate Said That the Last Resolution Pledged the League to Tammany Hall—Another Said the Knights of Labor Would Leave.

"I guess the Knights of Labor will get out of this," remarked Delegate William McNair, who belongs to District Assembly No. 49, when yesterday's meeting of the Progressive Democratic League, at 420 Hudson Street, was drawing to a close.

McNair was one of the Republican Knights of Labor who voted for Bryan last year, and who believe in bi-metallism. Delegate Farley of the Central Labor Union told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter a week ago that the silver men would probably leave the league because Tammany, which had captured the league, was inclined to ignore the Chicago platform in the coming campaign. The leaders of the league denied that there was any truth in the statement, and declared that perfect harmony prevailed therein, but Delegate McNair's statement that the Knights would go out and the bitter debate that took place at yesterday's meeting of the league indicated that some split is threatened, although Tammany took a firmer grip than ever upon the organization.

Delegates from seven new clubs and associations were admitted yesterday, and several of them were from the Eighth Ward, in the neighborhood of the headquarters of the league. All were said to be affiliated with or friendly to Tammany. They were the Sixteen-to-One Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District, the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Sixth Congressional District of Brooklyn, the Sheridan Club of the Fifth Assembly District, the Eighth Ward Silver Club, of which Thomas Laughlin is President; the Thomas Laughlin Club of 554 Greenwich Street, the Fifteenth Ward Silver Club, and the Sixteen-to-One Club of 101 East Thirty-second Street.

Many of the new delegates appeared to be well acquainted with each other. They did not make speeches, but they voted solidly for the resolution that practically made the league an adjunct of Tammany Hall.

In Sympathy with Them.

The Committee on the Good and Welfare of the League reported that several followers of the Purroy Democracy and of James O'Brien's Young Democracy had called at the headquarters of the league, at the Barthold, and said they were in sympathy with its aims and objects and would act with it—no matter what their leaders may do.

Purroy's main following, the report continued, are Democrats, and O'Brien's adherents are old anti-Tammanyites who have been against him on account of his alleged un-Democratic methods in the past. So the committee recommended that efforts be made to get the rank and file of those organizations if their leaders fail to cooperate with the league or refuse to support the Democratic candidates.

Delegate Frank E. Bleyler, who is on the Committee on Political Activity, objected to the reception of the report, and objected to any conferences being held with Purroy or O'Brien, it being against the constitution of the league to have anything to do with men seeking their own advancement.

"The gentleman is out of order," said Delegate James Oliver, the Sage of Paradise Park.

"I have an amendment to this report," cried Bleyler, pulling out a paper.

The report and the amendment were then referred to a committee to act upon and report as speedily as possible.

Delegate Bleyler, on the part of the Committee on Political Activity, then started to make his report on the action taken in regard to resolutions to confer with kindred organizations of the Greater New York. The committee had helped the Knights of Labor to get up their mass meeting in Union Square last Monday to agitate for the municipal ownership of franchises.

"Last Sunday," Mr. Bleyler continued, "a conference was held with delegations from kindred organizations from Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, and the proceedings were very harmonious."

Wanted It Kept Secret.

Here Delegate Flynn raised an objection, because, he said, it was understood that what had transpired at the conference should be kept secret.

Delegate Oliver, who had not attended the conference, wanted to know what had been done.

Delegate John Hosey moved to have the reporters put out, but Mr. Oliver said that if the reporters were put out somebody would tell them all after the meeting. There was nothing said about the Chicago platform or the Democratic Party.

"The reporters have been invited here to get the news. Let them stay," said Secretary Cassidy.

"For the past two or three weeks we have read nothing in the papers but interviews with Brother Hosey," remarked Delegate McFarland. "What's the trouble with him?"

Delegate Bleyler said that he was under no obligation to preserve secrecy, and then a motion to put out the reporters was lost.

Mr. Bleyler then went on to say that the conference was a very representative one, and all the delegates expressed their adherence to the Chicago platform and were in favor of forming a compact organization for Greater New York to uphold that platform.

During the past week, however, a communication was received from the Kings County organization withdrawing from the conference.

The committee to whom the report of the Committee on the Good and Welfare of the Club and Bleyler's amendment had been referred returned and submitted both.

This amendment read as follows:

The Amendments Adopted.

"Resolved, That no individual member or committee belonging to this organization be hereafter permitted to speak for this body regarding its future policy and action in the approaching municipal campaign except such as this organization may determine and agree upon at its regular or duly called special meetings, and that this organization condemns the practice, too apparent of late, of individuals, without any warrant or authority from this body, stating in public interviews what the future policy of this organization shall be.

"Resolved, That we repudiate any and all statements made by any officer or member of this league that is at variance with Section 7 of the platform of principles of the league, that says: 'We have no sympathy with any organization the purpose of which is to advance the personal ambition of any man.'

"Resolved, That the desire and purpose of this Progressive Democratic League is to be an ally of the regular organization in its support of Democratic candidates on the Democratic platform."

Delegate Bleyler said that when he was calling on the other organizations he was always asked about interviews with officers of the league at variance with its avowed principles.

Delegate Durlacher objected to the last resolution in the amendment, because it pledged the league to Tammany Hall. "If you adopt that resolution," he said, "you brand yourselves as the tail to the Tammany kite."

"I am opposed to the amendment because it has the mask of a burglar and the dagger of the assassin," said Delegate Edward Harris. "Why should we say we are allies of some one? It looks like a stab at some one in the dark."

Delegate John J. Maguire believed Tammany would openly support the Chicago platform.

"If you adopt the resolutions you will drive away every kindred organization," said Delegate Weston.

Delegate James Walstead also said the resolutions would drive away thousands of workingmen. Many Republicans in his district had voted for silver, and the resolutions would drive them away.

"We must either support the regular Democracy or Tom Platt," exclaimed Delegate McFarland.

"We needn't support Platt. If Tammany will not support the Chicago platform we can go it alone," said a young delegate.

Delegate James E. Quinn, formerly Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, said: "We organized to bring in all the people that voted for silver, and now you are doing all you can to keep them out. There are many labor organizations who have not come in because they were afraid you would join Tammany Hall."

There was more discussion, but finally the amendment was adopted by a very large majority, the new delegates voting for it.

After the meeting Delegate McNair said the Republican Knights would all leave, and the league would go to pieces.

ESCAPING YOUNG GIRL HURT.

Locked Up to be Cured of Love for Liquor She Sought Exit by Fire Escape.

A number of young girls, inmates of the house conducted by the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, at St. Mark's Place and Second Avenue, were playing in the yard shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, when they heard an agonized cry, accompanied by a dull sound, as if some one had fallen heavily. The sound came from an extension of the roof above the third story of the building. Their cries brought one of the sisters and a woman servant to the scene.

The two women rushed up to the roof and found a girl lying face downward and bleeding. They carried her into the house, where on examination it was found she was not seriously hurt, but was suffering from bruises on her body, besides a deep gash on one leg.

It appeared that the girl, whose name would not be divulged by any one connected with the institution, had tried to climb down from a fourth-story window to the yard by way of a fire-escape.

The girl is about fourteen years old, and was brought to the institution only yesterday morning to be cured of her taste for liquor. She was what is known at the institution as "quarantined" and was not allowed to mingle with the other children until the expiration of a certain period of probation. Finding herself all alone, she conceived the idea of escaping, and in attempting to carry out her plan she missed her footing and fell.

None of the sisters could be seen last night. The man in charge of the building said that the injured girl was resting easily and would soon recover. He explained that it is a rule of the institution not to divulge the name of any of the inmates, as it might affect their future career.

WHEELMEN IN COLLISION.

A Serious Accident on the Old Guttenberg Race Track—Three Riders Hurt.

George Reynolds of Englewood, P. A. Detroit, and Thomas Highwood of the Americus Wheelman of this city were in a bad bicycle accident at the old Guttenberg race track yesterday. They were practicing on the track. Reynolds was riding a single machine, while the New Yorkers were mounted on a tandem.

Reynolds started to ride in the opposite direction from that of the other riders. At the south end of the track at the turn he came into collision with the tandem. Both machines were wrecked and the men thrown. Reynolds had his back badly hurt, Detroit had a shoulder dislocated, and Highwood his face cut. After they had been attended by a physician Reynolds was taken to his home in a coach, while Detroit and Highwood were brought to this city.

BICYCLIST LOST IN BROOKLYN.

Search Made for Him Last Night as He Had Been Ill.

B. J. King, a partner in the firm of the Cook Machine Manufacturing Company, left the Princeton Hotel, in Fifty-seventh Street, this city, yesterday morning to take a bicycle ride in Brooklyn. He had been ill in bed for several days, and was not strong. He promised to return at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after calling on a friend in Brooklyn. None of his Brooklyn friends saw him yesterday. Mr. King's relatives were searching Brooklyn last night for him, being apprehensive for his safety.

Hurt by a Reckless Rider.

A wheelman, whose name is not known, rode over Henry Schneider, sixteen years old, of 402 East Eighteenth Street, last night at the corner of Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Schneider's arm was broken, his nose fractured, and his body generally contused. He was carried into the Post Graduate Hospital, and then taken to Bellevue. The police have a description of the bicyclist, and will endeavor to apprehend him. After knocking Schneider down he rode off as fast as possible.

Bayonne Wheelman Hurt.

Henry Winterholte, twenty-three years old, of Bayonne, was riding a bicycle on the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, yesterday, when he ran against a wagon and was thrown. His right shoulder was dislocated. He was taken to the City Hospital, but was afterward removed to his home.

Boy Bicyclist Breaks His Arm.

William Marrion, nineteen years old, fell from his bicycle yesterday afternoon at the corner of First Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. He broke his arm, and was taken to Flower Hospital. Marrion's home is at 301 East Forty-fourth Street.

RUNAWAY ON OCEAN PARKWAY.

Driver Thrown Out and Much Excitement Caused by the Animal.

John Canfield of 76 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, was driving yesterday afternoon on Ocean Parkway. At the corner of Church Street his horse ran away, and, throwing him out, continued its way at a breakneck speed in among the hundreds of vehicles down the boulevard.

Mounted Policeman Binn started in pursuit, and for a time the boulevard was full of excitement. The horse continued for fully a mile and a half before Officer Binn caught the bridle and brought the animal to a standstill. No one was injured, and the slight damage to Mr. Canfield's road wagon can be repaired for $25.

Horse Dashed Into a Window.

Henry Talbot, a colored driver, employed by North Brothers, liverymen, whose place is at 721 Westchester Avenue, was thrown from his wagon yesterday in a runaway and was badly cut about the head and wrists at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue the animal became frightened and got beyond Talbot's control. Down Madison Avenue the horse ran, narrowly missing colliding with bicyclists and carriages, which were very numerous. At One Hundred and Thirty-second Street one of the reins became entangled in a wheel and this caused the horse to swerve. It dashed headlong into the large plate-glass window at 2,095 Madison Avenue, smashing it into a hundred or more pieces. The animal was badly cut about the head and breast. Policeman Ward of the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station had Talbot taken to the Harlem Hospital, and the animal was sent to a veterinary surgeon for treatment.

Knocked Down by a Buggy.

John White, seventy-nine years old, of 15 Cortlandt Street, was knocked down yesterday at the corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street by a buggy driven by Louis Daussa of 78 West Ninety-eighth Street. Mr. White was crossing Madison Avenue, and received a gash in the forehead, but was able to go to his home. The driver of the buggy was arrested and taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Marriage of Byk—Alexander.

The marriage of Joseph Byk, son of Morris Byk, a well-known real estate dealer of 501 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, to Miss Rose Alexander was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Temple Israel, Lafayette and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Geismar, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The groom was attended by his brother, Ephraim Byk, as best man. The maid of honor was Miss Sarah Friedman. The bridal party was ushered by the four young sisters of the groom, who acted as flower girls. The synagogue was decorated with plants and cut flowers.

Gray—Lippman.

Miss Rose Lippman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lippman, 380 East Fiftieth Street, was married to Lewis Gray

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and eighty-two (382) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

213	7395	14416	20653	32518	36650	42286
257	8031	14728	20658	32536	36744	42437
622	8150	14729	21028	32600	36784	42581
731	8806	14813	21029	32677	36857	43251
1122	8834	14826	21723	32683	37006	43326
1332	8935	14840	21871	32709	37111	43419
1491	8995	14846	21942	32722	37145	43843
1626	9088	14850	21975	32725	37276	44162
2122	9079	14855	22543	32764	37322	44222
2374	9135	14860	23584	32874	37350	44253
2404	9477	14880	23859	33019	37380	44310
2439	9502	14890	23859	33022	37419	43254
2521	9627	15370	28029	33174	37544	45265
2543	10156	15373	28664	33246	37549	45109
2751	10181	15393	28669	33326	37559	45508
2797	10200	15545	28755	33349	37560	45577
2825	10299	15824	28942	33560	37571	45854
2829	10380	15827	28948	33612	37631	46299
2896	10609	15874	28996	33722	37695	46449
2949	10689	15960	29058	33825	37721	46469
3039	10905	16183	29150	33907	37826	46718
3052	11209	16362	29352	34020	37845	46842
3084	11213	16379	29358	34058	37908	46843
3081	11263	16404	29410	34064	37913	47006
3923	11361	16484	29411	34090	37959	47045
4027	11372	16505	29805	34225	37983	47147
4394	11671	16555	29926	34457	38578	47184
4357	11699	16617	29965	34502	38583	47246
4858	11702	16641	29974	34543	38598	47271
4871	11939	16722	29986	34559	38647	47331
5067	12045	16760	29719	34600	38714	47532
5283	12204	16780	29801	34705	38724	47451
5454	12509	17042	29984	34709	38832	47457
5355	12309	17042	29984	34709	38832	47457
5355	12442	17117	30028	34802	38852	47515
5467	12490	17150	30086	34804	39103	47555
5520	12516	17285	30091	34805	39232	47881
5576	12562	17291	30125	34878	39241	48019
5675	12715	17786	30257	34945	39327	48359
5720	12769	18158	30423	34951	39460	48736
5857	12771	18541	30481	35118	39751	48622
6105	12944	18597	30763	35163	39764	49722
6329	13008	18731	30789	35318	39768	49898
6367	13198	18822	30847	35349	39794	49963
6448	13517	18951	31038	35367	39942	50149
6636	13634	19175	31267	35398	39988	50172
6648	13708	19550	31475	35449	40022	50047
6666	13810	19645	31476	35550	41293	50949
6726	13835	19640	31643	35863	41675	50979
6889	13837	20381	31871	36144	41676	51132
7122	13998	20383	32101	36417	41696	51288
7127	14066	20465	32107	36419	41780	51855
7241	14137	20664	32128	36442	41853	52259
7468	14144	20668	32218	36501	42006	52501
7492	14207	20757	32243	36565	42033	52963
7992	14270	20908	32460			

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with coupons due July 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and eighty-two (382) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHARLES E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. L. HALL,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

HOLDERS OF
Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore Railway Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
AND SINKING FUND 7% BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS

are hereby notified that, at the request of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, we have extended the time during which they may exchange their bonds into the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds up to and including JUNE 23, 1897, ON WHICH DATE SUCH PRIVILEGE WILL EXPIRE.

The above-mentioned existing Bonds will, until that date, be received by us on a 3½% basis as of June 1, 1897, in payment for the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds, at the price of 102½.

Particulars of the exchange may be obtained at our office on application.

The new 3½ per cent. 100-year Gold Bonds are now ready for delivery.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Call for Five Per Cent. Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

As the sum of $103,315.95 is now in the Sinking Fund under Mortgage from the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, dated April 1, 1898, securing Central Pacific Railroad Company's five per cent. bonds maturing April 1, 1939, notice is hereby given that, to the amount above mentioned, as nearly as may be, bonds of the said issue will be purchased for the Sinking Fund at a price not exceeding five per cent. above their par value and accrued interest, and bids are hereby invited for the sale of such bonds at prices to be named, not exceeding five per cent. above the par value of said bonds and accrued interest. The lowest such bid or bids will be accepted and bonds purchased as nearly as may be to the extent of the money in the Sinking Fund. Bids for the sale of such bonds must be presented at the office of the undersigned, No. 23 Broad Street, New York City, before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of June, 1897, and should be endorsed "Bids for sale of Central Pacific five per cent. bonds for the Sinking Fund."

New York, June 15, 1897.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice President.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1, 1897, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 82, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons representing the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

To-day's quotations will be taken as reflecting tests that involve the quality of the current security market. If the work of the reactionists is not more effective than it proved to be on Saturday, traders committed to the long side will be encouraged enough to resume aggressiveness.

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Generally wherever men with financial interests were met yesterday there were expressions of satisfactory surprise over the news from Washington that President McKinley is to try to give the country, after all, the vast benefits that were contemplated in such a treaty with Great Britain as the last Administration arranged, and whose defeat by petty politicians has been a far graver setback for National interests than any mere dollar-and-cent calculation can estimate.

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It is significant—so generally sentiment runs—that the new Administration, with great international problems before it, sees it to be advantageous to promote friendliness and intimacy with our chief foreign customer rather than to make a gallery play of bombast against Spain.

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There cannot fail to be quick response abroad to the suggestions that now come for renewing and pushing the Olney treaty. That treaty was big with assured benefits for the United States, and the crude and coarse way it was strangled has not failed to leave bad effects abroad—effects whose seriousness has been much in evidence in recent security market conditions. Facts on this account are too patent to be open to any doubt.

President McKinley's ambition to see good times re-established could have no clearer disclosure or stronger support than the effort to restore the Olney treaty.

In the current natural enthusiasm abroad the news of President McKinley's plan will be likely to induce a hearty response—and British investments here are sure to be greatly promoted.

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If no further consequential move toward reaction appears in the stock market to-day, we will probably see activity in various parts of the market, more or less facilitated by the work of newly organized pools in which some of the more important traders have joined to help along advances. Such pools are in Western Union, St. Paul and Northwest; in the preferred shares of Southern Railway, Atchison and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and in specialties like Tennessee Coal and Oregon Short Line. The list is becoming a long one, with hopefulness so much a Wall Street characteristic just now. It will be longer quickly, if the manipulators for a reaction are unable to check the market's course, and to-day's quotations will be taken as reflecting tests that involve the quality of the current market.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil.....2	Iowa Central pf.....3
Am. Cot. Oil pf.....4¾	L. E. & West. pf.....3
Am. Sug. Refs.....3½	Manhattan 1¾
Ann Arbor pf.....1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.1
Bay State Gas.....1¾	Minn. Iron.....1¾
Brook. Union Gas.....3½	Nat. Starch.....2
Brooklyn R. T.....1¾	N.Y. & E. R. Gas pf.4¾
Chicago Gas.....3⅝	N. Y., S. & W.....1¾
Chi. & Northwest.....1½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.....3¾
C. B. & Q.....2	O. S. L. & U. N., tr.1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.....1	Pullman Car.....2
C. M. & St. P. pf.....2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.1¾
C. R. I. & P.....1¾	St. P. & Duluth.....1¾
Consol. Gas.....8⅛	St. P. & Omaha pf.....1¾
Ed. El. Ill. of Brook.1¾	U. S. Rubber.....1
Iowa Central.....1¾	West. Union.....2¾

Stocks Declined.

Norfolk & West. pf..1	Stand. R. & T.....1¼
O. R. & N. pf.....2	Union Pacific.....1¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....1½	N. Y., Sus. & W.
Am. Cotton Oil 5s....1½	gen'l.....7
Brook. R. T. 5s.....3½	Northwest. s. f. 5s..1
Ches. & Ohio con.....1½	Ohio & Miss. s. f. 7s.1¼
Col. Coal & I. 6s.....2	Ohio & Miss. 2d.....2
Col., H. V. & T. 5s,	Or. S. L. & U. N.
G. F. 2½	con. t. f. 1¾
Cons. Gas, Chi., 1st..1	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st
Det. Gas Co. 5s.....¼	con.....2½
Dul. & I. R. 1st....3½	Pitts. & W. 1st....2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..1¾	Rio Gr. West. 1st..1¾
Int. & G. Nor. 1st..1¼	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st..2
Int. & G. Nor. 2d....2½	St. Paul con. 7s.....2
Int. & G. Nor. 3d....2	St. P. 1st, I. & D.
Iron. Mt. gen'l.....2½	Ext.....1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r..1½	Southern Ry. 5s.....1
Laclede Gas 1st.....1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st,
Lehigh V. of N. Y.	Tenn.....1
1st 1¼	Tex. Pac. 1st.....1¼
L. & Nash., gen. 5s..2	Tex. Pac. 2d.....1⅞
Manhattan 4s 1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st..2
M., L. S. & W. 1st..2	Union El. 1st, t. r..1
Minn. & St. L. 5s.....3	Union Pac. ext. s. f.
Mo. Pac. con.....5	8s.....3
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.....1	U. P., D. & G. 1st...1¼
Nash., C. & St. L.	U. P., L. & Col. 1st..2½
1st.....1	Utah So. gen. t. r...2½
N. Y., O. & W. ref.	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r...1
4s 1¼	West. Gas 1st.....1
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s....1	

Bonds Declined.

Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...1¼	Stand. R. & T 6s...2½

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last June 20, '96.
Adams Express.....	152	152	152	..
American Cotton Oil....	15	12¾	14½	13¼
American Cotton Oil pf..	62½	57½	62	55½
American Express.....	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11⅝	10⅜	11⅝	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.....	30⅝	29⅛	30¾	..
American Sugar Refs....	126½	122¼	123¼	122¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.....	108	106	106½	104
American Tobacco.....	74¾	72½	73	67¼
American Tobacco pf....	106½	105⅝	106½	99¾
Ann Arbor.....	9½	9½	9½	..
Ann Arbor pf.....	20	28⅝	20	25¼
At., T. & S. F.....	12½	12	12	..
At., T. & S. F. pf.....	24½	23¼	23⅞	22
Baltimore & Ohio.....	11¼	10¾	11¼	18½
Bay State Gas.....	12½	10½	12¼	27½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit..	24⅞	22½	24¼	23½
Brooklyn Union Gas....	108¼	107½	108¼	95¼
Brunswick Co.....	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
Canada Southern.....	50¾	49⅝	50¼	50½
Canadian Pacific.....	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	..
Capital Traction.....	55	55	55	..
Central Pacific.....	10	10	10	..
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	18	17½	17½	16
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	82¼	79¼	81⅝	79½
Chicago Gas.....	90¾	86¼	90½	87¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	79¼	87½	78⅝	78¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf....	138	135½	138	129
Chicago & Northwestern.	110⅞	108½	110¼	104
Chicago & N. W. pf.....	157½	157½	157½	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	71⅛	69⅝	70⅜	70¼
Cleve., C., C. & St. L....	25	23	24	32¾
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	63	63	80
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	40	40	40	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
Col. C. & Iron, Dev., pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	20½	19¼	19⅝	27
Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	4¾	4	4⅛	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.....	3½	2½	3	15½
Consolidated Ice.....	32¾	30	32⅝	..
Consolidated Ice pf.....	82¾	80	82½	..
Consolidated Gas Co....	168½	162	167⅞	159
Delaware & Hudson	109½	107	108	125½
Del., Lack. & Western....	152	152	152	162
Denver & Rio Grande ...	11½	11¼	11½	14
Denver & Rio Grande pf..	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	48¾
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.....	9	9	9	..
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.....	7	6½	6¾	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	115¾	115¾	115¾	96
Edison Elec. Ill. of B'lyn.	109¼	108	109¼	..
Erie	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	12
General Electric	33⅜	32¼	33	32⅝
Grand Rapids Gas.....	67	67	67	..
Illinois Central	97⅝	97	97⅝	96
Illinois Steel Co.....	40	38	38	67
Iowa Central	8½	7	8¼	8⅞
Iowa Central pf.....	28	26	28	84
Laclede Gas.....	24⅝	23½	24	23
Laclede Gas pf.....	81½	81½	81½	..
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	14½	15	19
Lake Erie & Western pf..	67	64½	67	71½
Lake Shore	171¼	170½	171	154
Louisville & Nashville ...	50⅝	48¾	49⅝	51¼
Manhattan Con.....	88⅝	86	87¼	103
Metropolitan Traction ...	110½	109¾	110½	109½
Mexican National ctfs....	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
Michigan Central.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	97
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	81	81	79	81
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50¼	49¼	50	48
Minnesota Iron.....	49	48	49	68
Miss., Kan. & Texas.....	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	11¾
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf...	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	25½
Missouri Pacific.....	18¼	17	18¼	24
Mobile & Ohio.....	20½	20¼	20½	21½
National Lead Co.....	29½	28¼	28⅝	25⅝
National Lead Co. pf....	96	95½	95½	89¾
National Linseed Oil....	13¼	13	13¼	19½
National Starch.....	5	3½	5	..
New Jersey Central.....	85	81½	82½	107½
New York Central.....	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	97½
New York & E. R. Gas..	74⅝	68	74⅝	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf..	106½	104½	106½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	32⅜	32½	32¼
N. Y., S. & W.....	10	8¾	9⅝	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf.....	28	22¾	27½	24¼
Norfolk & Western.....	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..
Norfolk & Western pf...	20⅞	20¼	20¼	..
North American.....	4¾	4	4¼	5½
Northern Pacific.....	15¾	14½	14⅞	..
Northern Pacific pf.....	43⅝	41⅝	41⅝	..
Ontario Mining.....	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
Ontario & Western.....	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14½
Oregon S. L., wh. iss....	14⅞	14	14⅞	..
O. R. & N.....	21	20	20¾	..
O. R. & N. pf.....	54½	53	54½	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N....	17¾	17¼	17⅝	..
Pacific Mail.....	30	28¾	29	25¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	⅝	⅝	⅝	1½
P., C., C. & St. P.....	46	46	46	..
Pullman Pal. Car Co....	165	163½	165	159
Rome, W. & O.....	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	..
Reading	22½	21⅛	21⅝	..
Reading 1st pf.....	47½	45	46¾	..
Reading 2d pf.....	28⅜	26⅞	27¼	..
St. Jo. & Grand Island..	3½	3½	3¾	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	41¾	38½	40⅜	..
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	12⅜	11	12⅛	..
St. L. & San Francisco..	6	5¾	5½	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	50¼	48½	49⅞	..
St. L. & St. F. 2d pf....	17½	16	16⅝	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	4⅝
St. L. S. W. pf.....	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	11
St. Paul & Duluth.....	22⅜	21½	22⅜	..
St. Paul & Omaha.....	59½	58½	58⅝	43¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf....	143	143	143	..
Southern Pacific.....	15½	15	15	18¾
Southern Railway.....	9½	9	9	9¼
Southern Railway pf....	29½	28¼	28⅝	28¼
Standard Rope & Twine..	7	5½	5⅝	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron..	25½	23	24¾	24½
Texas Pacific.....	10¾	9⅞	10¼	8
Union Pacific, t. r.....	8	6	6⅛	7¾
U. P., Denver & Gulf....	2	2	2	3½
United States Leather...	8	7⅝	8	9¼
United States Leather pf.	59⅜	57½	58½	62½
United States Rubber....	13½	12⅝	13	19½
United States Rubber pf.	62⅝	61½	61½	79
Wabash	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	7
Wabash pf.....	15⅜	14½	15¼	17¾
Wells-Fargo Express....	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
Western Union Beef.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
West. Union Telegraph..	84	82	83¼	81½
Wheeling & Lake Erie...	⅞	⅞	⅞	9⅞
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf..	3½	3½	3½	37
Wisconsin Central.....	1½	1½	1½	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1 @1¼ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent for five to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent.; sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £50,869 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.55, became 51.20. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 8,525,000f. gold and 1,625,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange strong. Posted rates, $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¼@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60@70c premium. Boston—5@10c discount@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 20.—The money rate remains practically unchanged, and the abundance of funds keeps short loans at ½ per cent., while three months' bills are quoted at ⅞ per cent.

There is a strong demand for gold for the Continent, but the markets are lifeless, owing to the races at Ascot, which have called many out of town, and the preparations for the jubilee, which engross the attention of everybody else. The absentees will not return much before Wednesday, after Diamond Jubilee Day.

But in spite of the lack of dealings, prices have remained firm, and consequently there is a decidedly hopeful feeling as to the future.

As to Americans, the public is buying low-priced bonds, such as Norfolk 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, and general lien Missouri and Texas seconds. As regards the Canadian railways, the securities there show but little movement, for the most part continuing strong, while Grand Trunk maintains a rising tendency. Central Pacific has gone up on the prospect of a dividend, and Denvers also are in favor.

Activity in mining stocks continues very much restricted, but the outlook is favorable. The Barnato stocks suffered a temporary decline on the news of his suicide, but there was a strong recovery as soon as it became known that his personal affairs had been arranged two years ago and that his firm would continue to manage and control the so-called Barnato interests.

ARE GOOD TIMES VISIBLE?

What Important Bankers All Over the Country See in the Business Situation at Present.

Wall Street believes that we are at the end of hard times, and has been discounting hopefulness and confidence in an advancing stock market. Are the facts warranting this sentiment?

Herewith are the views of over a score of authorities, representing a wide territory—and each so situated as to speak from the standpoint of exceptional opportunities to know what locally the facts are. These authorities are the heads of the Bank Clearing Houses of the country. And each is answering this inquiry from THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Do you in your business relations see evidences of the coming of good times?"

***

Over a score of Clearing House Presidents are in the list THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes to-day—and every statement is distinctively interesting and of consequence.

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Cincinnati.

Mr. M. M. White, President of the Cincinnati Clearing House, writes: "There has been a slow but pronounced improvement in business affairs, and the present prospect of large crops causes a very hopeful feeling among all classes of producers and consumers that the latter half of the year will witness marked and much enlarged business transactions.

"We cannot legislate good times. Prosperity must have its commencement from the products of the field. Economy has been practiced for the past two years by the largest class of consumers who buy manufactured articles and not raw material. They are witnessing the ripening grain, the luxuriant pastures, the fine condition of stock, and see the promise of a new era of prosperity and ability to recuperate and replace the essentials for use and comfort.

Louisville.

Mr. Isham Bridges, manager of the Louisville Clearing House, writes: "I am glad to report that I think the evidences of the coming of good times are unmistakable. There is a decided improvement in the temper of the people through this section of the country and a greater disposition to do business than has existed since the panic of 1893. The volume of business is slowly increasing, and in nearly all lines of trade the collections are unusually good, as a rule. In short, there is a decided subsidence of the feeling of apprehension that has done so much to depress business for the last four years.

If there is no renewal of the agitation of the money question, the feeling is very general here that business will continue to improve and develop into satisfactory proportions in the Fall trade.

Profits are very close in most lines of business, but will doubtless be more satisfactory as the full measure of confidence is re-established. Prompt action on the Tariff bill, without any reference to its merits, would be favorably received by business men in this section. Assuming that steps will then be taken to revise the currency laws, I think it is safe to assume that through this section of the country business would grow into a very satisfactory condition. We are here all ready for a really prosperous trade if we are not subjected to another scare from the threat of unwise legislation or dangerous changes in our coinage laws.

Lexington.

Mr. M. J. Durham, President of the Lexington Clearing House, writes: "There is some improvement in business here since this time last year. But cannot look for much increase in business until the growing crops come to market."

Des Moines.

Mr. C. H. Martin, President of the Des Moines Clearing House, writes: "The financial condition in Des Moines and Iowa is slowly but surely improving. Our people are reasonably well employed, much beter contented, and generally happier than they have been at any time in the last four years—more prompt in meeting their obligations, and more hopeful of the future. There also appears to be a more healthful, conservative tone permeating their financial transactions with our bankers and business men, which, coupled with economy, business thrift, and industry, which our citizens have to a marked degree, are surely bringing us more prosperous times.

"The settled financial policy, recognizing but one standard of value in our currency system, would, in my opinion, secure to us under the present condition the greatest epoch of good times we have ever experienced."

Dubuque.

Mr. P. J. Lee, President of the Dubuque Clearing House, writes: "In my business relations I note improvement, slow but steady, and it is my firm conviction that if the croakers cease to croak the coming of good times is near at hand."

Rockford.

Mr. Chandler Starr, President of the Rockford (Ill.) Clearing House, writes: "In my opinion there has been a slight improvement in financial affairs during the past four weeks. Of course, this improvement is very slight, but it is a step in the right direction.

"At present I consider there are but two features that are a menace to the country's finances: First, the unsettled condition of our currency, and, second, shortage in the revenue. If our currency were arranged so that no fear and uneasiness could be created, and if the revenue of the Government were enough to a little more than pay running expenses, I think all cause for lack of confidence would be removed. At the present time there exists no cause for hard times outside of lack of confidence. There is no end of money in the country. It is stacked up in all money centres and in all country banks.

Our agricultural community in this part of the State is in most excellent condition, and a large majority of the farmers are carrying from two to five years' corn, holding for better prices. In connection with our business we have been collecting a large number of farmers' notes throughout the entire Western country during the past year, and we have been surprised at the way they have been paid.

If all business men would start out on a certain day and say that hard times were over and conduct their business on that basis, they would be over, as there is no real cause for any further trouble at present.

In regard to our manufacturing institutions, they are running fairly well, especially those that are well managed, they being in prosperous condition. Of course, back in 1892 there were a number of manufacturing plants which were poorly managed, and for that class of industries it is always hard times. Men seeking employment are fairly well employed here at present. There is always a class of men who are looking for light work and good pay, and this class are out of work. The wages are lower than they were in 1892, but all goods are lower in proportion.

In my opinion the speech which Lyman J. Gage recently made helped the feeling throughout the business community. People were beginning to believe that the Republican Party had forgotten its promises of last Fall, and intended to take no action on the currency question, but his plain remarks on this subject have given the country again to understand that the Republican Party intends to redeem and carry out its pledges of last November.

Quincy.

Mr. W. S. Warfield, President of the Quincy (Ill.) Clearing House, writes: "We do see evidences of coming good times. They is slow in coming, but we do fully believe that when Congress gets through with the Tariff bill a marked improvement will present itself. Our United States Senators work too slow, and the people are anxiously hoping the days are few before they will finish and complete the important measure."

Detroit.

Mr. E. H. Butler, Chairman of the Detroit Clearing House, writes: "The volume of business has somewhat increased of late. That, however, being usual at this season of the year, is of little import. There seems to be a general feeling that improvement is in the near future. As to any actual evidence of 'better times,' I must say, with regret, that it is not apparent to me."

Flint.

Mr. C. T. Bridgman, President of the Flint (Mich.) Clearing House, writes: "While there is little, if any, improvement in business in this immediate vicinity, yet I see some evidences of better times in the near future.

"With the vast resources at command in this country, the business situation should be in a healthy condition. And in my opinion we should see that desirable situation very soon; and it would continue for a long period, provided our revenue system was so adjusted as to pay current expenses and a little more, without a quadrennial tinkering of the tariff, and were our currency system placed on an enduring basis where it would be safe from the attacks of inflationists, petty politicians, and street corner financier."

Fremont.

Mr. C. M. Williams, President of the Fremont (Neb.) Clearing House, writes: "In this section the feeling that 'good times' are surely coming is growing, and people are showing it in their investments—In the increasing deposits in the banks, in the long-delayed improvements of all kinds that are now being planned. Mechanics and laborers are busily employed. Merchants find sales larger than last year.

"Local funds have just been raised for a new manufacturing industry. The sugar, chicory, and hemp interests, for which this section is so remarkably well adapted, are waiting on favorable Congressional action to push strongly these important industries.

"In the steady and sure revival of business that is being testified to from all parts of the country, we feel this section will early reap benefits to a marked degree."

Sioux City.

Mr. C. E. McKinney, President of the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Clearing House, writes: "Business in this section has a healthful tone, and both wholesale and retail merchants report a larger and better business than at any time during the past five years. Money is easier, indebtedness largely reduced, and people feeling hopeful."

Frederick.

Mr. Wilbur H. Duvall, President of the Frederick (Md.) Clearing House, writes: "I am gald to be able to state that the business situation here has improved during the past six months. The transactions through the Clearing House show a steady and marked increase of business in this community. There is a good demand for money at 6 per cent., and the banks are fairly well loaned up."

Richmond.

Mr. George L. Christian, President of the Richmond Clearing House, writes: "I regret very much to have to say that, if there are any evidences of 'the coming good times' in this section, I am unable to discover them."

Chattanooga.

Mr. G. N. Henson, President of the Chattanooga Clearing House, writes: "The volume of general business seems to be somewhat reduced. Retail men, in the city especially, are, as a rule, complaining of competition so close that they cannot make money. Our manufacturing establishments, of which we have over 200, are all doing well, extending their sales territory all the while, and invading to some extent the North and the East. We expect the improvement to be gradual in proportion to the increase of our manufacturing interests

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
June 17, 1897	£36,320,851	.....
June 18, 1896	49,079,198	.....
Bank of France.		
June 17, 1897	79,900,817	£49,169,863
June 18, 1896	81,428,093	60,347,269
Bank of Germany.		
June 17, 1897	30,870,000	15,902,650
June 18, 1896	31,104,000	15,619,000
Austria-Hungary.		
June 17, 1897	35,338,000	12,057,000
June 18, 1896	27,317,000	12,845,000
Spain.		
June 17, 1897	8,833,000	11,361,000
June 18, 1896	8,403,000	11,030,000
Netherlands.		
June 17, 1897	2,630,000	7,062,000
June 18, 1896	2,635,000	7,004,000
Belgium.		
June 17, 1897	2,736,000	1,368,000
June 18, 1896	2,657,333	1,328,667
Total for the week	£196,428,068	£97,459,863
Total preceding week	202,626,619	98,173,936
Corresponding week last year	194,290,400	95,939,679

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,624,340
Corresponding week, 1896	6,849,458
Since Jan. 1, 1897	262,816,813
Corresponding period, 1896	225,431,106

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,087,804
Corresponding week, 1896	8,018,123
Since Jan. 1, 1897	181,983,227
Corresponding period, 1896	172,481,146

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$137,205
Corresponding week, 1896	151,041
Since Jan. 1, 1897	2,908,392
Corresponding period, 1896	19,097,832

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,726,092
Corresponding week, 1896	2,020,015
Since Jan. 1, 1897	41,237,756
Corresponding period, 1896	64,365,667

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending June 19	$666,429,620
Balances week ending June 19	36,722,479
Exchanges week ending June 12	580,049,322
Balances week ending June 12	37,671,387
*Exchanges week ending June 5	517,557,007
*Balances week ending June 5	33,145,103
Exchanges week ending May 29	562,727,525
Balances week ending May 29	31,024,832
Exchanges week ending May 22	536,402,950
Balances week ending May 22	34,367,104
Exchanges week ending May 15	542,384,155
Balances week ending May 15	35,396,774

*Five days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared dividend No. 215 of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) making $13,445,000 paid in dividends to date, payable June 30 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close June 25.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff, among pine forests; fine bathing. J. Harwichport, Mass.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE Division, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a single general system or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property as determined by said board ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, the undersigned, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to a term of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, to be held at the Court House of the Appellate Division, at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 25th day of June, 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter, to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a rapid transit railway or railways shall be constructed in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and set forth in the resolutions of the said board adopted on the 14th day of January and 4th day of February, 1897, and also set forth in the report of the said board made to the Common Council of said city and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1897, ought to be constructed and operated, the papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 2d day of June, 1897, and presented to the Appellate Division on procuring the order designating eight daily newspapers published in the City of New York in which notice of this application shall be given, and the papers annexed to and referred to in said petition, and upon such additional affidavits and papers in addition as may be presented to the Court upon such application, the description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said resolution and of said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New York, copies of which are included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of the parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, June 8th, 1897.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by
A. E. ORR, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New York City;
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New York City;
Attorneys to the Board.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 123, Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
New York, June 16, 1897.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, professors or teachers in a college, academy or public school; editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers; licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions; persons actually following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen; election officers; non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators, actually doing duty as such; Grand, Special, Sheriff's, and Civil Court jurors, and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible,) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, until 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 28, 1897, for the following-named works:

No. 1. FOR PAVING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT THE WALKS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

No. 2. FOR PAINTING THE IRONWORK AND WOODWORK OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER, KNOWN AS MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

For particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction, on premises, certain buildings, etc., on block bounded by Bethune, West Twelfth, West Streets, and Thirteenth Avenue, including Brown's Soap Factories, June 22d, 1897 at 11 o'clock A. M. For particulars see City Record. Catalogues on application at Pier "A," North River.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, block bounded by Ninth Avenue, West Thirteenth and Hudson Streets, 170 by 70 by 185, four-story brick business building, with engine, elevators, &c.; southwest corner of Morgan and Washington Streets, Jersey City, 50 by 100, five-story brick factory.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$21,000,000 furnished to investors during the year 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

WAREHOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The extra well-built six-story brick warehouse, size 88 feet 4 inches by 100 feet, at the

Southeast cor. 9th Ave. & 16th St.

is for sale, by order of Trustees, at $145,000. Contains freight elevator and electric plant, and is suitable for storage of heavy goods. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to

GEO. R. READ, Agt.,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AVE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON FOR RENT.

Gentleman going to Europe will rent his place for the season to satisfactory party; house fully furnished; ample grounds; stable and gardener's cottage; fine river view; five minutes from station; supplied with water and gas; plumbing in perfect order. JOHN F. SCOTT, 60 Broadway.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.—Three newly built cottages to let; furnished; rent, $700 and $750; two have eight and one has nine sleeping rooms; drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, and laundry, bathrooms; hot and cold water and electric lights in each; large lawn convenient to Casino. W. HERBERT CASWELL, or C. E. BOON, agents, Narragansett Pier.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff, among pine forests; fine bathing. J. Harwichport, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; assist with waiting and sewing; best city reference. 467 Columbus Av., between 82d and 83d Sts. Call.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress private family or boarding house; good reference. 285 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; best city references. 107 East 34th St., Dugan's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; very best city reference, 2½ years' from last place. 642 3d Av., fancy store.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for first-class family cook; can highly recommend in every way; personal reference. 108 West 72d St.

COOK.—By good cook. Call, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at present employer's, 833 Madison Av.; city or country.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her first-class cook in private family; disengaged June 30. 148 West 86th St.

COOK.—First-class, in private family; wages, $25. 108 East 135th St.

A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON or do general housework; city or country references. 420 West 18th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman, to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CITY REFERENCE; $2 DAY, IN FAMILIES. MISS CHAMALAS, 1311 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day, in private families. C. H., 554 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished Parisienne, young; as resident governess; purest French, German; pianist; references; terms moderate. Marie, 1026 3d Av.

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HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper or charge of bachelor apartment. Colwell, care of Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. M. J., 554 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS. — With first-class references; wages, $25.00. A. B., 530 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a woman of experience as infant's nurse; best of references; five years' reference from last place. 80 East 107th St.; ring Phillips's bell.

NURSE MAID.—By a competent German nurse; for little children; good reference. 74 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young Englishwoman; city or country; best references. A., 21 Bible House.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room; can fill a butler's place; city reference. 13 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for waitress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 123 East 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; disengaged 1st July; references good. A. B., 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class man; 26; Swiss; good references as to character. Joseph, care Smith, 119 East 124 St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman aged 23; 5 feet 5 inches; two years' good references. G. B., 114 East 66th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant, with first-class city references; handle four or tandem if required. Clifford, 174 East 62d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—German, in private family; best city references. A. M., Box 27, 1,242 Broadway.

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SECOND MAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for a second man, whom he can recommend in every respect. 25 Madison Square North.

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VALET.—Experienced in hunting, shooting, fishing tackle, or would take charge of bachelor's apartments. Valet, care of Roman Baldwin, Esq., Hotel Renaissance.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 209 East 42d St., first-class domestics are supplied.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P. M.; additional train on race days, C. L. J. C., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Leave WHITEHALL ST., hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. L. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

LEAVE E. 34TH ST., N. Y., DAILY, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50, A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.

Leave foot WHITEHALL ST.; via Bay Ridge, daily and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
BROOKLYN BRIDGE ROUTE.

Trains direct from BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via Brooklyn Elevated R. R. and P. P. and C. I. R. R. Daily, 7:13, 8:13, 8:53, 9:43, and half hourly from 10:23 A. M. to 12:53 P. M., and every 20 minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M. for 92d St., and Cortlandt St., 11 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to All Attractions.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.

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Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any New York Central Train up to midnight of day of issue.

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Special THREE-DAY excursion, leaving New York Saturday evening, July 3.

BY Erie Railroad. $14.50

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Including hotel accommodation at CATARACT HOUSE, Transfers, Trip on the "Maid of the Mist," etc. ALSO ONE AND TWO WEEK TOURS. Particulars from

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261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The examinations for entrance for the class of 1901 will be held at the Berkeley School, No. 20 West 44th Street, New York, as follows: Monday, June 21st, 2 P. M., Greek and Modern Languages; Tuesday, June 22d, 8:30 A. M., Algebra and Trigonometry; 2 P. M., Latin and United States History; Wednesday, 8:30 A. M., Geometry and Biology; 2 P. M., English.

FRANKLIN H. FOWLER, Examiner.

FRENCH $5 per Term

Special Summer Class at above rates. Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
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20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 96 E. 10th St.

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PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philadelphia, and Long Branch. 50th session, 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

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For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

BOARDERS WANTED.

84, 36, 38 WEST 32D ST.—Rooms for gentlemen or families, with or without board; transient; special rates for buyers out of town.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EVELINE A. KOERBER, an infant, by Eugene Dunnin, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against MARTHA W. PRINCE and another, defendants. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1897, I, Gilbert M. Speir, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue distant two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (formerly Marble,) and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth (formerly Marble) Street three hundred (300) feet to the westerly side of Washington Avenue (formerly Railroad) Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Vanderbilt (formerly Railroad) Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth (formerly Marble) Street three hundred (300) feet to the westerly side of Washington Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, June 8th, 1897. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

DURNIN & YATES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., City.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Jennie Blum and Isaac Wallach, as executors, &c., of ALBERT BLUM, deceased, vs. CLARENCE DAVIS, Samuel Davis et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant westerly one hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the said southerly side of Seventy-second Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-first Street and Seventy-second Street; and thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-second Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of Seventy-second Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 350 East Seventy-second Street, in said City of New York. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 38 Wall Street, New York City.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y.; on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 118, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

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QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations: 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Saratoga Springs.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.

WM. G. BOGGS.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
ELEVATION 2,900 FEET. CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
Address or call on
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HOTEL WALDORF, N. Y. CITY,
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Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO.,
OLD FORGE, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

SAGAMORE HOTEL,

Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan, BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 350, 1 313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Astor House, Brooklyn, and Fort Hamilton Av. Station, L. I. R. R. Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Long Island" and 2 cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, and Newburg, New York.

MANHANSET.

HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Now Open.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.

O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)

The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.

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BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D. L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher S. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
Opens Thursday, June 24.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
Opens June 26. Select family and transient hotel. Illustrated Booklet, Diagrams, rates, &c. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager. Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl: from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

LELAND'S OCEANHOUSE
NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 26th. Special Rates for July and Season.
Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Mgr., Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

HOTEL OGUNQUIT

OGUNQUIT, ME. Close by the salt water; fine sea breezes, bathing, boating, and fishing; excellent beach, fine drives; good board, and terms moderate. For further particulars write to C. H. LITTLEFIELD, Prop., Ogunquit, Maine.

"BYRUM POINT COTTAGES."—Greenwich, Conn. On the Sound; large, shady grounds; sandy beach, boating, fishing, good stabling, excellent table. Particulars and terms may be obtained from proprietor, 244 East 15th St., N. Y., or address Port Chester, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Three (3) Debenture Bonds ($1,000 each) of the Manhattan Oil Company's, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, registered in name of the estate of A. B. Uline, with April 1st, 1897, and subsequent coupons attached. All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in these bonds. Payment of coupons has been stopped. AMANDA M. ULINE, Executrix., care of Merchants' National Bank of Albany, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a general meeting of the stockholders of the SAMUELS DYNAMIC ACCUMULATOR COMPANY, held May 18th, 1897, it was resolved that the business of the corporation be discontinued, and the organization of the company dissolved; a majority of the capital stock being represented and voting in favor of such discontinuance.

W. S. WEBB,
Secretary.

May 18th, 1897.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Stages at Mystic and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and Albany R. R. Stages at Norwalk or City of Worcester leave Pier 40, (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Stonecliff, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DE

THE TAXATION OF FARMERS

Synopsis of a Report Prepared for the Department of Agriculture by Henry A. Robinson.

FOUR COUNTIES INVESTIGATED

Local System as Applied to Farmers, the Report Says, Works Badly and Unjustly Where the Law Is Efficiently Enforced.

A report recently made to the Department of Agriculture by Statistician Henry A. Robinson treats exhaustively of local taxation as affecting farms. It is understood to be the first report of its kind that has been prepared.

In the preface of the report proper attention is called to the fact that legislation on no other subject has been framed with more regard to the opinions of farmers than that of local taxation; in fact, in nearly every State in the Union the general methods of local taxation as they now stand were originally dictated by farmers. Only one thing which the farmers desired has been lacking, and that is a power in these laws to execute themselves as they were expected to do. One remarkable peculiarity of the whole system of local taxation as it exists to-day is that, generally speaking, the system works badly toward farmers in those districts where the law is most intelligently and efficiently enforced. As a rule, all over the country the better the law is, from the farmer's theoretical standpoint, the worse it is for him in practice. So complete is the failure of all efforts of farmers to enforce their favorite system of taxation that in New York, and perhaps other States, they have abandoned all endeavor to carry out a consistent scheme of taxation and have simply resorted to a club.

It is well known that the tax laws are administered far more faithfully and efficiently in the city of New York than in any other part of the State, and the farmers of New York are, as a result of a "rough-and-tumble" method of administering the law, much less heavily taxed in proportion to their means than are the farmers of Ohio, although the tax laws of Ohio are just what the farmers want them to be and the tax laws of New York are quite otherwise.

Reasons for the Investigation.

A careful investigation into the reasons for this failure of methods of taxation has been the subject of much consideration by local officials and unofficial students, but all the statistics thus far obtainable were objectionable in that the affairs of the farmers were considered with those of the residents of villages and small towns. The Secretary of Agriculture therefore directed the employment of a few experts to make a thorough investigation in purely farming districts, and four counties in New York State were selected—Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties in the western section, and Putnam and Westchester Counties in the extreme eastern portion of the State.

The experts personally visited 1,111 farms in 1895, and obtained from the owner of each farm his personal estimate of the actual market value of his entire visible property, separating buildings from land, and also separating from the natural value of the land in its primitive form the value given to it by cultivation. Every farmer visited, feeling assured from the character of his visitor—who was locally well known—that the information thus obtained would not be given to local assessors, was quite willing to give information, and the department's agents report that the truthfulness of these statements may be in every respect relied upon.

The agents report that almost uniformly, when asked to give a valuation for any other purpose than that of assessment for taxation, farmers rate the value of both their land and their buildings much too high. Indeed, the sanguine disposition of farmers appears to be so great that they can hardly bring themselves to reduce the value of their farms, even when they know that such valuation will be used as a basis for assessment. With regard to their personal property, however, their disposition is very different. Not only are they disposed to put an excessively low valuation upon their cattle, farming implements, furniture, &c., when making returns to the tax gatherer, but they are also disposed to put a valuation at least sufficiently low upon these things when making returns which they know will not be used for purposes of taxation.

The general result is that, while these statistics are given precisely as they come from the farmers themselves, the judgment of the statistician is that the valuations of land and buildings are upon the average, too high, while the valuations of visible property are, upon the average, too low.

The valuation of personal property was confined to what the expert could see for himself, and no inquiries was made into the farmer's bank account, bonds, mortgages, or invisible property of any kind, although by the laws of New York, farmers, as well as all other classes, are assessed for taxation upon this invisible property.

The System a Disappointment.

The practical working of this method of taxation, whether in New York, where no detailed list is required, or in Massachusetts, Ohio, California, and other States where such a list is required, has disappointed the farming interest. A larger proportion of personal property is returned under the listing system than is returned under the other system; but in all cities governed under that system the proportion of personal property to real property shrinks about as much with each succeeding year as in cities where no lists are required, while the proportion of personal property belonging to farmers which is assessed and taxed under the listing system is greater than it is where that system does not exist.

A Tax Commission appointed by Gov. McKinley in Ohio in 1893 reported that the taxation of personal property in cities was a mere farce, and that it was the rural districts which bore by far the heavier proportionate share of taxes upon personal property.

On the other hand, a private investigating committee in Pennsylvania reported that it would be a great benefit to farmers if all buildings, fences, planted trees, and other improvements upon land were exempted, and the Californian idea of assessing cultivated land no higher than uncultivated were adopted, but that the abolition of the tax on personal property would increase the burden of farmers.

The counties covered by the investigation were selected with a view of encountering as widely diversified interests as possible.

Cattaraugus and Chautauqua are almost purely agricultural, though somewhat affected by vicinity to oil regions, and the county of Putnam and the upper part of Westchester County, which, while mainly agricultural, are largely affected by the vicinity of New York City and the Summer residences of many wealthy people. The results of the investigation are given in Mr. Robinson's report in the form of seven elaborate tables.

Table No. 1 relates values of selected farms in the four counties. The total value of the real estate is $7,257,802; same without improvements, $2,842,192; personal property, $987,483. From this table it will be seen that if the farms were assessed at their unimproved value their assessed valuation would average 39.2 per cent. of their total value.

The estimate of the taxable personal property of the farmers of Massachusetts—which is more nearly correct than that given of any other State—gives it as amounting to about 25 per cent. of all their real and personal estate combined. The actual assessment of personal property on the farms investigated was only 4.5 per cent. of the assessed value of their real and personal estate, being only about one-third of the proportion which their actual visible chattels bore to their entire property. This only illustrates the utterly ineffective character of the New York assessment laws. The deduction of the statistician is that a personal tax almost invariably bears far more heavily upon farmers than upon the inhabitants of large and wealthy cities.

What the Figures Show.

The statistics show that if farms were assessed only at their strictly unimproved value, that would be less than 40 per cent. of the improved value, while, on the otherhand, an assessment of city lots upon their unimproved value would amount to rather more than 58 per cent. of the improved value.

Table 2 shows that in 1,114 farms embraced in the report, situated in 27 townships in 4 counties, there are 76,474 acres of cultivated land, having an average value of $41, and altogether worth $3,135,519. The uncultivated land in these farms has an area of 64,766 acres, an average value of $15 per acre, and a total value of $958,072. The buildings on these farms have a value of $3,164,211. These three classes of real estate—the cultivated land, the uncultivated land, and the buildings—represent the entire real estate in these farms, and their total value is $7,257,802.

The experts who collected this information were directed to ascertain the unimproved value of the land—that is, what the entire land, cultivated and uncultivated, would be worth if uncultivated and unimproved, with suitable allowances for favorable or unfavorable situations, for fertility, for tillable qualities, and for other matters affecting value. After consulting with the farm owners the experts arrived at the unimproved value of $2,842,192 for these farms. The farm personal property is valued at $987,483. The valuation adopted by assessors is: Real estate, $4,419,135; personal estate, $207,800; total, $4,626,935. The entire tax paid for these farms and the personal property connected therewith is $42,636.80.

Table 3 represents the percentage that the various classes of farm property are of the total value. The personal property is 12 per cent. of the entire real and personal values, and consequently the real estate is 88 per cent. The cultivated land is 38 per cent., the uncultivated land 11.6 per cent., and the total land 49.6 per cent., while the building value is 38.4 per cent. of the value of real and personal property combined.

Table 4 exhibits the percentage that the unimproved land value is of the value of all real and personal estate. It is shown that the unimproved land value is 39.2 per cent. of the existing value of the real estate, and that it is 34.5 per cent. of the existing value of both real and personal estate.

Table 5 presents the percentage that the assessed valuation of real and personal property, respectively, is of their total assessed valuation. The two columns of the table equal 100 per cent. on each line. The result of the computations is that the assessed valuation of real estate is 95.5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of both real and personal property, and that the assessed valuation of the personal estate is 4.5 per cent. of the total.

Table 6 shows that the value the Assessors placed upon the real value of these farms is 60.9 per cent. of the true value of the assessed real estate; the assessed valuation of personal estate is 21 per cent. of its true value, and the assessed valuation of both classes of property is 56.1 per cent. of their combined true value.

The computations in Table 7 were made to determine the rate that the present amount of taxes would be on the unimproved value of the land on these farms, to compare with the present rate of taxes on the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the farms. The actual present rate is 0.92 of 1 per cent., and the rate as it would be if levied on the unimproved value of the land, the same amount of taxes being raised, is 1.50 per cent.

THE EXCISE LAW SITUATION.

State Commissioner Lyman Has Appointed a Referee to Take Testimony Regarding Alleged Clubs.

The excise situation was about the same yesterday as it has been every Sunday since the Raines law amendments went into effect. There was no lack of liquor, and no man with sufficient money had any difficulty in obtaining all he wanted. The few arrests made for violation of the law were technical, and the City Magistrates in nearly every instance discharged the accused.

The clubs near the Thirtieth Street Police Precinct against which Capt. Chapman has been conducting a crusade for the past few weeks did business as usual, despite the policemen posted outside their doors from midnight Saturday until breakfast time yesterday, and then they closed for the day. Since Capt. Chapman's failure to secure the conviction of the keeper of the Gramercy Club, even fewer precautions to preserve the semblance of clubs have been taken by the proprietors of similar places. There is no longer any need to apply for membership or to obtain a membership card. Twenty-five cents in cash paid at the door entitles the visitor to the privilege of calling the waiter and obtaining any refreshment he desires. The clubs have no other privileges to accord.

It will not be Capt. Chapman's fault if Edward Corey, who was tried last week for conducting a disorderly house under a club charter, is not tried again speedily. Corey was on trial three days, and the jury disagreed. No improvement has been made in his place, and the question Capt. Chapman wants answered is how far the license conferred by a club charter reaches. That question will probably be answered within a month.

State Commissioner of Excise Lyman has announced the appointment of a special referee to take the testimony collected against and in favor of the so-called clubs, and to submit a report within twenty-five days. Mr. Lyman, if he thinks fit, may on that report compel the surrender of the liquor-tax certificates, and without the certificates the charters will be for their present purposes valueless. The referee, Edward D. O'Brien, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. Hearings in the case of the Gramercy Club, the first to be presented, will be begun Thursday. The excise people do not know where they will be held, but think it probable it will be in one of the offices of the department, at 1 Madison Avenue.

The total arrests for the day were 55, as against 48 of the week before. In the Tenderloin there were but 3, against 6 last week, and 9 the Sunday before. In the Sixteenth Precinct there were no arrests.

DRY DOCK NO. 3 TO BE FIXED.

The Navy Department Has Appropriated $150,000 for the Repairs.

The Navy Department at Washington has decided to repair Dry Dock No. 3 without further delay. A new Board of Civil Engineers, including Capt. Peter C. Asserson, A. G. Menocal, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the yard, and Lieutenant Commander F. G. Prindle has been appointed to take charge of the work.

An appropriation of $150,000 has been made, $60,000 of which will be expended in building a coffer dam at the entrance to the dock. The repairs will involve several months' labor.

The accident to the dock is most severely felt at this time, as there are several ships at the yard awaiting repairs.

MANY MARINES DESERTING.

Complaints at the Navy Yard of Poor and Insufficient Food.

The officers at the navy yard have been greatly annoyed lately by the large number of desertions from the Marine Barracks, in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, and unless a way is found to prevent the men taking "shore leave without orders," the yard will not have a sufficient number of men left to do the necessary police duty. Courts-martial have been frequent for marines who have tried to desert and have been brought back in disgrace. The last one was held on the Maine on Saturday, when several men were tried and sent to the naval prison at Boston for terms ranging from six months to two years.

The men who are still at the barracks say the desertions are chiefly due to a lack of sufficient food, and, secondly, that they do not want to go to sea on any of the vessels now at the yard. While on shore duty the men are allowed but $7.50 a month for rations, and 30 cents a day on sea duty. They assert that if the money were given to them they could supply themselves with more and better food than the Government at present furnishes.

The authorities have found it necessary to double the guard around the barracks in order to keep the men within bounds.

Caught Eleven Tramps.

Detectives Malarkey and Riley of the Oak Street Station raided a nest of tramps in a vacant lot at 73 Cherry Street at midnight Saturday and caught eleven men, who had been contentedly sleeping in the trucks there. With the lot was a sixteen-year-old boy named Jerry Devine of 5 Batavia Street. At Centre Street Court, where all were taken yesterday morning, every one except Jerry said he had just gone in to get out of the rain. They could not give any definite information about where their homes were, and Magistrate Meade fined them $3 each, which none could pay, and consequently they had to go to the workhouse. Jerry's excuse for being in the place was that he was hunting for his dog, which had chased a cat in the lot. His mother was in the courtroom, and said she would take the boy home if the Magistrate would let him go. The Magistrate released the boy.

Accused of Burglary.

Peter F. Bligh, thirty-six years old, of 523 East Thirteenth Street, was held for trial yesterday on a charge of burglary by Magistrate Hedges in the Essex Market Court. He was accused of breaking into the saloon of Jacob Loesch, at 341 Stanton Street, and stealing cigars and liquors valued at $29. A policeman caught him coming from the saloon with the stolen property in his possession.

SMALL PARKS IN BROOKLYN

Dr. J. H. Darlington in Christ Church Asks His Congregation to Help Establish Them.

AN APPEAL TO MAYOR WURSTER

His Wife on the Committee Appointed to Ask His Co-operation—The Existing Parks Too Far from the Poorer Residence Quarters.

Many women, well known in church circles, and who are members of the Chiropean Society, have been interesting themselves in trying to obtain Mayor Wurster's consent to establish small parks in the neighborhood of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn. The Mayor's wife, Mrs. Bernard Peters, and Mrs. James H. Darlington have been appointed a committee by Catherine D. Burnett, M. D., President of the society, to push the project.

It was made the text of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Darlington in Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, yesterday morning. The subject was "Small Parks in Crowded Neighborhoods; or, Breathing Places for the Sick and Poor."

In opening his address, Dr. Darlington quoted from the official list of parks in Brooklyn, with their location and size, together with the chain of driveways leading to them. Continuing, he said:

"After hearing this long and boasted list of parks, driveways, and pleasure grounds, it may seem as though the heart could desire no more; that, in fact, every one dwelling within the city limits had a green and flowery meadow within easy walking distance.

"The truth is that the Park Commissioners laid out a line chain of suburban parks at the city's outer edge, but near the river, in the old parts of the city, from Greenpoint down to Redhook Point, there are but two or three green spots to refresh or cheer the eye. The Grand Street Board of Trade made a proper demand when it asked for a roof garden on the new dock which is building at North Second Street. The Chiropean, our leading women's club of this city, has had a committee, with an earnest membership, which has asked our Mayor for immediate action in this matter.

"However other parts of the city may feel, I know that there is a great need and a great desire for at least three breathing places in this vicinity, namely, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Nineteenth Wards. Notwithstanding Forest Park and Prospect Park and the driveways running almost to Jamaica and Hempstead, the poor people who have no horses to drive, who cannot afford bicycles, nor even to give their children 10 cents a day to use the trolleys to these far-away pleasure grounds, cry like Oliver Twist, for 'more.' Poor sewing women earning 20 cents a day, rarely find either time or money for a trolley ride except at the expense of fuel or food.

"A poor man's blessing is generally a lean purse and a large family. When, after the frequent illness of childhood, the money is gone, the doctor's bill still unpaid, and the little nourishing food in the house, a ride to Prospect Park is as far away in the hopes of the child or the parent as a trip to Europe.

"'If a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' much more is a small park of five acres worth easily more to the poor tenement mother and her children than a 500-acre park which is miles away and can only be reached by spending a dime. Let us not forget the ill-suffering babies who will cry in vain this Summer for relief from the stifling air of close, stuffy, overheated rooms because there is no near-by place where an older sister or one of the parents can take and hold the little fevered son or daughter."

Dr. Darlington referred to the work in New York of Richard Watson Gilder and also of a visit to the Mulberry Bend Park. He said the attempt to better the inhabitants there by religious bodies was good, but they could not hope to succeed fully until reinforced by the city's gift. He also spoke of the labors of the Working-women's Vacation Society in sending thousands to the mountains, and added:

"I wish to urge fathers, brothers, and sons in your capacity as citizens and women as members of Chiropean and other clubs and social organizations to do what you can and as soon as you can to bring the country here to the city in little green parklets and playgrounds, and you will reach thousands when any and all the societies who send people away for health reach but scores."

COLORED HOME FESTIVAL.

Plenty of Strawberries for the Inmates—The Plans for New Quarters Further Up Town.

The annual strawberry festival was held at the Colored Home, First Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Friday. The tables were spread in the chapel, and 250 of the aged colored men and women sat around them and enjoyed the good things.

First there was an unlimited supply of sandwiches, cheese, and cake, and then came the strawberries. Next to Thanksgiving, when there are turkey and pie, "strawberry day" is the great festival of the home.

Miss Mary W. Booth of Englewood, head of the Board of Directresses, and Superintendent R. A. Riker were the marshals of the day.

"This, we hope," said Miss Booth, "is the last strawberry feast we'll have at the old home. The buildings are very old, built about fifty years ago, and not at all suited to our purposes any longer. We shall follow the procession and move beyond the Harlem, where we have secured a fine site at One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near the Southern Boulevard.

"This First Avenue tract of 44 lots was obtained in 1849 for $15,000, and we have just disposed of it for $210,000, so under the contract we are to be out of here by April next. Our new plans are in the architect's hands, and we have a building fund of $320,000. With home and hospital features combined we shall be able to accommodate 300 in the new quarters."

NEGRO KILLED IN BROOKLYN.

Stabbed in the Heart in a Street Fight at Midnight.

Joseph Hazell, a negro, was stabbed in De Kalb Avenue, near Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and died a few hours later in the stable of Nathan Terrell, at 446 Hudson Avenue. Hazell lived at 17 Rockwell Place, and worked for Wisner, a Fulton Street piano dealer. At midnight Saturday he was seen in the gutter fighting with another negro much smaller than himself.

About 4 o'clock Hazell staggered past Terrell's stable. Alexander Walsh, one of Terrell's stablemen, saw him, and, supposing him to be drunk, told him he had better go in and lie down. Hazell went to the rear of the stable, and at 7:30 o'clock, when Walsh tried to arouse him, he was dead. An ambulance surgeon from the City Hospital discovered that Hazell had a stab wound over his heart.

The police have so far been unable to discover the identity of the negro with whom he was seen fighting, and whom they suspect of having stabbed him.

DIED IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

An Inmate of the Alcoholic Ward Expires Under Strange Circumstances.

John W. Gilvey died in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning under peculiar circumstances. He was admitted to the insane pavilion of the hospital on June 18, coming to the institution from his home, at 189 Third Avenue. After an examination by Dr. Robinson as to his sanity, he was transferred to the alcoholic ward.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, William Reilly of 567 Seventh Avenue had occasion to pass the cot on which Gilvey was lying. He said something to him, and the two quarreled. Reilly gave Gilvey a push and he fell back in the cot. The former then passed on.

A little later Dr. Daly discovered that Gilvey was dead, and he had his body taken to the morgue. There Coroners' Physician Schultz performed an autopsy and found death the result of heart failure. The body was turned over last night to Eliza Gilvey, a sister of the dead man, and she had it taken to her residence, at 503 East Nineteenth Street. Gilvey was forty-two years old. No arrests have been made in the case.

THE WRONG BOY ARRESTED.

Oscar Werner Rang a Fire Alarm and the Police Locked up James Wickham.

When James Wickham, fourteen years old, of 4 First Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Hedges, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of sending out a false alarm of fire, fifteen-year-old Oscar Werner of 32 First Street asked to be heard.

"It was I who rang the alarm," he said when told to speak, "and the prisoner was arrested for nothing."

Patrolman Schassberger of the Fifth Street Station said a citizen called him to arrest Wickham for sending out the alarm. The citizen was not in court.

"I saw a blaze on the second floor of 39 First Street, which is a tenement," continued Werner, "and fearing it would spread and loss of life result I rang the alarm. The people of the house, however, mastered the fire before the engine came. I believe the flames I saw were from the explosion of a kerosene lamp."

"It was only the flames of a leak in a gas jet," interpolated the policeman.

"I would have gone to the station house last night and told the police," the lad went on, "that the wrong boy was arrested, only for the other boys who frightened me. I told my father about it, and he told me to come to court and tell the truth."

Wickham was released on bond shortly after he was taken to the station house.

Magistrate Hedges dismissed the complaint against him, and warmly praised young Werner. The boys, who are great friends, left the court together.

TOLD THE MAN TO DIE.

Magistrate Wentworth's Advice to O'Leary, Who Abused His Wife.

Michael O'Leary, forty years old, of 330 East Thirty-seventh Street was sent to the Island yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth in the Yorkville Police Court for abusing his wife, Margaret, and neglecting to support her.

Mrs. O'Leary, a thin, delicate-looking woman, told a pitiful story of neglect and abuse.

"Don't believe her, Judge," interjected O'Leary. "I never earn more than $5 a week, and I always give that woman $3.50 of it. I don't know what I'm to do."

"Die," retorted the Magistrate. "That is the only thing ruffians like you should do. Fellows of your description are of no use in this world."

GERARD AMIABILITY MEDAL.

Miss Griffin Makes a Statement Respecting Its Award.

Concerning the complaint of Miss Emily Charlton that the award of the Gerard Amiability Medal recently had not been fairly made, Miss Felicia A. Griffin, the Principal of Grammar School No. 47, at 36 East Twelfth Street, makes this statement:

"Inasmuch as it has been claimed by Miss Emily Charlton through some of the papers that she fairly won the Gerard Amiability Medal but was defrauded of it by the Principal and class teacher, I make the following statement: The conditions of award are:

"First, the pupil must be a graduate. Second, the successful candidate must receive two-thirds of all the votes cast.

"Miss Emily Charlton was not graduated from Grammar School No. 47. Miss Emily Charlton at no time received two-thirds of the whole number of the votes cast. Thirty-one votes were cast. The greatest number received by Miss Emily Charlton was 12. Miss Grace Albers received 23 votes on the second ballot. FELICIA A. GRIFFIN,
"Principal of Grammar School No. 47."

FAMILY LEFT DESTITUTE.

Mother and Four Children Sent from New Haven to This City.

Mrs. Jennie Cohen, formerly of New Haven, Conn., and her four young children, Sarah, six years old; Kate, four years old; Hyman, one year old, and Philip, four months old, were cared for by the police at the Central Office yesterday, to whom they called for help, mother and children being absolutely destitute.

Mrs. Cohen told the police that her husband deserted her in New Haven some weeks ago. She and her children were provided with shelter by the authorities in that city for the week immediately preceding last Saturday. At the end of that time she was told that her husband had been killed in a railroad accident in New York, and she and her children were taken to the railroad station in New Haven, where they were provided with railway tickets and were shipped to this city.

They arrived here Saturday afternoon and made their way to the rooms of the Hebrew Sheltering House Association, 210 Madison Street, where they spent the night. Yesterday afternoon they appeared at Police Headquarters and were placed temporarily in the care of Matron Travers.

LASHED A POLICEMAN.

James Clark Sent to Prison for Four Months by Magistrate Wentworth.

James Clark of 4 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, the drunken driver of the brewery wagon that nearly ran down several cyclists on the Western Boulevard on Saturday evening, was sent to prison for four months by Magistrate Wentworth in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Clark was charged with lashing Bicycle Policeman Thomson in the face with his whip, with assaulting Detective McNaught of the Central Office Precinct, Detective Hughes of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Policeman Harris of the same station when arrested.

Clark amused himself by driving his wagon along the wrong side of the Boulevard, and endeavored to ride down the cyclists who were wheeling in his direction. The wheelmen finally gave chase to him, with Bicycle Policeman Thomson in the lead, and got alongside him at Sixty-third Street, where Thomson called on Clark to take to the other side of the road. Clark struck Thomson with his heavy whip and drove furiously away.

Policeman Harris was on post at Sixty-fifth Street, and caught the horses by the bridles. Then Thomson and the detectives came up, and after a desperate fight succeeded in bringing Clark to the station house, but not until he had been clubbed into subjection. Policeman Thomson's face was badly bruised from the cuts received by him from Clark's whip.

Charged with Attempted Burglary.

Mrs. Annie Moses, who, with her husband, keeps a market at 141 West Street, caught a clerk, Adolph Schaffer, who lives in Hoboken, in the act of robbing the money drawer on Saturday afternoon. Schaffer was on his knees in front of the drawer, and when Mrs. Moses came upon him he threw a roll of money on the floor and tried to get away. Moses, however, seized the thief and held him for a moment. He got away before assistance arrived. The case was reported at the Church Street Station, and Detectives Gelderman and Moody found Schaffer later in a saloon at 100 Vesey Street, and arrested him. In Centre Street Court yesterday Magistrate Meade held Schaffer in $1,000 for examination on Wednesday. Schaffer pleaded not guilty to the charge of attempted burglary.

Gripman Released on Parole.

Magistrate Meade, in Centre Street Court, yesterday morning paroled Patrick Murray, the gripman of the Third Avenue cable car which ran down the twelve-year-old boy, Robert Tagney, of 92 Henry Street, on Saturday night. The boy is in the Hudson Street Hospital, where he is suffering from an injury to his left leg, which may necessitate its amputation above the knee. Policeman Schmidt of the Elizabeth Street Station arrested the gripman.

Coons Died in the Hospital.

Henry Coons, fifty years old, an engineer, residence unknown, who was taken from 417 East Seventy-sixth Street Saturday evening suffering from a supposed attack of apoplexy, and placed in the Presbyterian Hospital, died in that institution at 1:30 A. M. yesterday.

Burglars Disappointed in Hoboken.

Burglars got into the office of E. B. Gardner & Son's lumber yard, at Hague and West Streets, West Hoboken, Saturday night, and blew open the safe. They got nothing for their trouble, as there was no money in the safe. There were many papers in the safe, which they tore up and strewed about the floor.

PILOTS' NEW STATION BOAT

The NewYork Arrives from Wilmington and is Inspected by Members of the Department.

TRIAL TRIP FIXED FOR TO-DAY

She Cost $80,000, and Combines the Comforts of a Yacht and Stability of a Steamship—Accommodations for Twenty Pilots on Board.

The Sandy Hook pilots' new steam station boat New York arrived yesterday and tied up at the Atlantic Docks, where she was inspected by many of the pilots and their wives and friends. She received an ovation from harbor craft as she came into port.

When the pilots formed a pool of their business about two years ago, they reduced their cruising fleet to a half dozen vessels, which patrol the arc of a circle from Barnegat to Fire Island, and they chartered a steam fishing boat to serve in place of a sailing vessel as station boat. The station boat lies near the Sandy Hook lightship, and outgoing vessels discharge their pilots near by, the pilots going aboard the station boat, from which in turn they are transferred to their own cruising boats.

With their interests joined, the pilots decided that they could afford to have a comfortable craft for station boat, and in the New York, built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del., at a cost of $80,000, they have a vessel that combines the comforts of a yacht with the stability of a steamship and the equipment of a wrecking boat, while provided with special features to facilitate its work as station boat.

The New York measures 301.17 net tons, is 155 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 19.7 feet deep. Her hull is not particularly graceful, but is designed to lie easily to the heaving of the ocean and to take the attack of high-rolling seas. Her stern tapers to nearly a point, and her bow is high. She has a flush main deck and two deckhouses, the pilot house being above the forward one, and on the pilot house is a searchlight capable of illuminating at two miles. She has a single funnel and two steel masts rigged with derricks, and steam apparatus for lowering away and hoisting boats, of which she has four, two lifeboats and two yawls. Her hull has four transverse bulkheads and two longitudinal bulkheads abaft the engine room. She has a compound cylinder engine of 800 horse power, and a single screw, and on her preliminary trial developed a speed of 14 knots. Her boilers are of the Scotch tubular type, and stand a pressure of 110 pounds to the square inch. She is provided with a dynamo and steam steering gear.

In the forward deckhouse are the officers' staterooms and messrooms and the galley, and in the after deckhouse is a smoking room finished in hardwood and leather upholstering. The crew is quartered in forecastle head, and abaft that, between decks, is the pilots' dining room, on either side of which are staterooms for the pilots. Abaft the engine room, on the lower deck, is a hall, on either side of which are staterooms, and aft of that is a lounging room, the full width of the vessel and handsomely furnished. The woodwork throughout is of quartered white ash, the iron work is covered with white cork paint, the carpeting is in red Brussels, and the upholstering in leather. On the same deck are bathrooms and lavatories.

The staterooms have two berths each, and there are accommodations for twenty pilots, besides the fifteen all told of the crew, which includes Capt. Owen Hennessy, two mates, an engineer, four firemen, four seamen, a steward, and two cooks.

The New York is to go on her trial trip at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the pilots have invited the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, representatives of the Maritime and Produce Exchanges, and insurance and shipping men to be their guests for the occasion.

AN OPEN-AIR STABLE.

Eightieth Street Residents Complain Against a Street Railway Relay Station as a Nuisance.

The residents of West Eightieth Street between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue are indignant over the action of the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue Street Railway officials in converting the vacant lot on the corner of the Boulevard and Eightieth Street into an open-air stable. The relays of horses for all the lines passing these points are kept in the lot under a large open tent. As many as seventy teams of horses are kept in the lot at the same time. Owing to the lot being without any arrangements for drainage, the residents apprehend the most unpleasant results in the way of disagreeable odors and increasing annoyance from flies and mosquitoes as the weather grows warmer. From early in the morning until late at night, they declare, the clatter of hoofs, jangling of bells, the rattle of whiffletrees being dragged over the stone paving, and the shouts of the drivers make the place a nuisance.

As spokesman for the residents, V. W. Nims has sent a strong letter of protest to the Mayor and Board of Health, urging that the stable lot on the corner has become unbearably offensive. They point out that Eightieth Street is exclusively a residence street, while on Seventy-seventh and Seventy-sixth Streets there are livery and sale stables and a number of lots which the complainants maintain would serve the purpose of the railway company as well.

Mr. Nims says he intends to keep after the city authorities and agitate the matter until the nuisance is abated.

NORTHRIDGE CAUGHT HERE.

He Was Charged with Buying Votes in Baltimore.

Detectives Reddy and Ryan of the Central Office, while passing Thirty-third Street and Broadway on Saturday night met "Bill" Northridge, for whom they had been looking for some time, and took him into custody. Northridge and a woman were arrested in Washington, D. C., over a year ago for stealing a sealskin sacque, and were held in $500 bail each for trial.

They forfeited their bonds and disappeared from the capital, Northridge going to Baltimore, where he got mixed up in politics, and was arrested on a charge of buying votes on election day. For this he was held for trial, was released on furnishing bail, and again he disappeared and forfeited his bonds, but the Baltimore police kept up a persistent search for him, and sent his description to the police of the principal cities. Magistrate Kudlich remanded him to await extradition papers from the Maryland officials.

OPENING AT GLEN ISLAND.

Thousands of Pleasure Seekers Visited the Popular Resort.

Yesterday was the first Sunday of the season at Starin's Glen Island, and was practically the opening day. The boats were crowded each trip from the city by the thousands who were anxious to get away for a brief breathing spell. It is estimated that 60,000 persons visited the popular resort. For a few hours during the busy time of the day the boats were run on a twelve-minute schedule.

The big zoological garden was one of the principal attractions for the visitors. Thousands passed from cage to cage commenting on the occupants, and gave the keepers no end of trouble in preventing them from feeding the beasts.

"Little Germany" was visited by thousands of Germans during the day. There was a constant stream passing through the quaint apartments of Starnburg Castle. Two concerts were given there during the afternoon by the Tyrolean warblers, under the direction of Prof. Duntmuller. At the grand café Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band gave an excellent programme, while the Marine Band from Governors Island occupied a position near the zoological garden. Mr. Starin has made his picturesque Glen Island more attractive this year than ever.

FOUR HURT IN A COLLISION.

Martin Timm and His Three Children Thrown from Their Wagon by a Trolley Car.

Martin Timm of 35 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, and his three children, Bertha, nine; George, seven, and Frank, four years old, were riding together yesterday in a light wagon. When at Gates and Knickerbocker Avenues, a trolley car of the Gates Avenue line halted in front of them. Mr. Timm made a motion, he says, for the car to stop until he crossed, but the motorman misunderstood it, and both started at once and a collision occurred. The lighter vehicle was wrecked and overturned, and the occupants were thrown to the street. Mr. Timm and his son George both struck on their heads, and were picked up insensible. The horse, frightened at the crash, started to run away, but was caught in time to prevent him doing any serious damage. There was almost a panic among the passengers of the car, and several women fainted.

Mr. Timm and the boy were taken into a near-by druggist's and attended by Ambulance Surgeon Zimmerman of St. Mary's Hospital. Mr. Timm's hurts included a cut on the cheek and a scalp wound. The lad was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. The other two children were more or less cut and bruised. All were taken to their home.

A policeman who witnessed the accident refused to arrest the motorman, who said Mr. Timm motioned to him to go ahead.

THROWN OFF A BROADWAY CAR.

T. M. McFarlaine Has Sued the Metropolitan Railway Co. for Being Ejected by a Conductor.

T. M. McFarlaine, a guest of R. E. Graham, 147 West Thirty-fifth Street, has brought suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for having been forcibly thrown from a rapidly moving Broadway cable car on last Wednesday night.

Mr. McFarlaine is an agent of the American Tobacco Company. He had been stopping at the St. Denis Hotel until a few days ago, when he took up his residence with Mr. Graham. On Wednesday night he started for the St. Denis to get his mail. Graham, who had started down town before him, was standing in front of Daly's Theatre. He saw McFarlaine on the passing car, and joined him. The conductor collected Graham's fare, and soon afterward returned and demanded McFarlaine's fare. The latter protested that he had already paid once, further up town.

The conductor insisted, and threatened to put McFarlaine off the car unless he paid the fare. At this point, Mr. Graham states, the conductor became very abusive, and after striking McFarlaine in the face, caught him by the collar and threw him from the car, which was moving rapidly. In the struggle the conductor also fell to the ground, both men rolling over one another.

The car was stopped as soon as possible. McFarlaine, although not seriously injured, was much shaken, and had to be helped to his home. He was confined to his bed for several days, and was still suffering from his injuries last night. Mr. Graham said last night:

"McFarlaine brought suit only because I urged him earnestly to do so. The outrage was so flagrant that something ought to be done to force the company to protect its passengers. The attorney states that he has an excellent case, and advised pushing it without delay."

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Johnson's Horse Ran Away and He and His Wife Were Injured.

William Johnson and his wife of 879 Eighth Avenue had an exciting experience while out driving yesterday afternoon, in Seventh Avenue. The horse is a very high-spirited animal, and when at the corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street a hold-back strap broke and the carriage began to bump it in the flanks, the animal became very restless. Mr. Johnson handed the reins to his wife and got out to make repairs. He was almost at the horse's head when a party of bicyclists passed by at a lively gait. This frightened the horse; it bounded forward, and Mr. Johnson had just time to catch the bridle. The sudden jump of the horse, however, almost took him from his feet. He hung on for half a block and then lost his hold, falling to the pavement.

Mounted Policeman McCarty of the High Bridge Station gave chase, and caught up near One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, as he rode alongside, the runaway swerved and the carriage struck the curb. The jolt threw Mrs. Johnson from the seat to the grass plot, but she escaped with a bruised hip.

The policeman succeeded in bringing the horse to a standstill. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were sent home in a carriage obtained from a near-by livery stable, and the damaged outfit in which they had been riding was taken to a repair shop. Mr. Johnson's injuries are slight, consisting chiefly of some scratches on the arms and legs.

Trolley Car Did Not Hurt Him.

Joseph Albertall, twelve years old, of 512 Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken, attempted to walk up the trestle of the Hillside Road of the North Hudson trolley lines yesterday. He was struck by a car and knocked off the trestle. He fell to the ground, a distance of eight feet, but was unhurt, save for some slight bruises.

CROWDS AT THE RESORTS.

Coney Island on Its Good Behavior and Expected Raids Did Not Occur—The Park Thronged.

Showers kept many Sunday pleasure seekers at home yesterday forenoon, but in the afternoon the brighter weather encouraged them to get out of doors, and the attendance at the various resorts in and about the city was generally the largest of the year.

In Central Park the crowd was beyond computation. During the concert the Mall was well-nigh impassable. The drives were thronged with countless riders and drivers, and cyclists of both sexes were everywhere.

At Coney Island sixty extra policemen had been detailed for duty. From early morning until long after dark the streets were crowded with visitors and fakirs, but good humor prevailed, and there was little or no trouble in keeping order. Men detailed from other precincts helped preserve order.

The promised raid on chance games and unlicensed shows was not made. The Brooklyn Central Office detectives were kept in the city at other work.

During the day there were no complaints at the station house from victims of swindling games but Policeman Rigney, who was detailed in plain clothes, found Edward Gilmartin working the "pin game" on the beach, and placed him under arrest.

There were no arrests for violation of the excise laws. The Rev. Dr. Russell, President of the State Law and Order League, said that his agents had been unable to find a single violation.

Several hundred persons visited Manhattan Beach, and a fair-sized audience greeted Sousa's Band when it began its concert on the second day